

Fifth Series Vol. LVIII—No. 9

Friday, March 19, 1976  
Phalguna 29, 1897 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

## C O N T E N T S

*No 9, Friday, March 19, 1976 Phalguna 29, 1897 (Saka)*

C O U L M N S

### Oral Answers to Questions

*Starred Questions Nos 161, 178, 162, 163, 165, 169 and 171 to 175	. . . . .
	1—29

### Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions No 164, 166 to 168, 170, 176, 177, 179 and 180	. . . . .
	29—40

Unstarred Questions Nos 880 to 907, 909 to 978 and 980 to 997	. . . . .
	40—148

Papers laid on the Table	. . . . .
	149—50

### Committee on Public Undertakings—

Eightieth Report and Minutes	. . . . .
	150

Business of the House	. . . . .
	151—52

### Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways 1975—76—

Statement presented	. . . . .
	153

### Tamil Nadu Budget 1976—77—presented—

Shri C. Subramaniam	. . . . .
	153—164

### General Budget 1976—77—General Discussion —

Shri P. K. Deo	. . . . .
	164—71

Shri M. V. Krishnappa	. . . . .
	171—76

Shri Han Kishore Singh	. . . . .
	176—80

Shri O. V. Alagesan	. . . . .
	180—88

Prof. Sher Singh	. . . . .
	189—96

Shri Natwarlal Patel	. . . . .
	196—201

Dr. Kailas	. . . . .
	201—06

Shrimati Mukul Banerji	. . . . .
	201—10

Shri B. R. Shukla	. . . . .
	210—15

Shri C. M. Stephen	. . . . .
	215—21

Shri B. V. Naik	. . . . .
	221—25

Shri P. Antony Reddi	. . . . .
	225—27

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri A. K. Kotrashetti . . . . .	227—30
Shri Biswanarayan Shastri . . . . .	231—34
Shri Arjun Sethi . . . . .	234—36
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami . . . . .	236—41
Shri Mulki Raj Saini . . . . .	241
<b>Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—</b>	
<b>Sixtieth Reports—<i>adopted</i></b> . . . . .	<b>242</b>
<b>Resolution Re. Changes in the Constitution —</b>	
Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan . . . . .	243—56
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder . . . . .	257—65
Shri Syed Ahmed Aga . . . . .	265—76
Shri Bhogendra Jha . . . . .	276—85
Shri B. V. Naik . . . . .	285—88
Shri Frank Anthony . . . . .	288—300
Shri A. K. Sen . . . . .	301—08
Shri K. Suryanarayana . . . . .	308

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, March 10, 1976/Phalgun  
28, 1897 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### कपड़ा-मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

†161. श्री भूषणन डागा : क्या आजित्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्रयोग की रयो में बदलावन कपड़ा मिलों में से कितनी कपड़ा मिलों का आवश्यक आधुनिकीकरण किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मिले बढ़िया कपड़ा का उत्पादन कर रही हैं ?

आजित्य बंत्रात्म में उच्चांशी (श्री विजयनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) : मंकटद्वारा उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयबंदर) 3 अप्रिल, 1974 : उप-वस्त्रों के अधीन राष्ट्रीयबंदर की गई 103 वस्त्र मिलों में से सरकार ने अभी तक 98 मिलों को आत्मविक कर्प में अपने नियन्त्रण में ले लिया है। 87 मिलों के सम्बन्ध में आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम बंजर दिया गया है। 9 मिलों ने आधुनिकीकरण के प्रथम चरण को पूरा कर लिया है और बाकी मिलों में स्वीकृत आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन को विविध अवस्थाओं में है।

(ब) 20 विले फाइन तथा सुपरफाइन किस्मों के कपड़े का उत्पादन कर रही है।

DR. RANEN SEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, question No. 178 pertains to the same subject and so both may be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

#### National Textile Corporation

\*178. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) the total loss suffered by N.T.C. in 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto March, 1976) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A comprehensive review is made every month with a view to bring about improvement in the working of the textile mills under the charge of the National Textile Corporation. All possible avenues of maximizing utilisation of capacity and productivity and effecting economies in purchase of raw materials, stores and accessories are considered. Reviews made recently indicate improvement in financial results leading to reduction in monthly rate of losses.

(c) The total losses suffered by nationalised mills during 1974-75 are

about Rs. 34.59 crores. The losses in 1975-76 (upto Jan. '76) are estimated to be about Rs. 53.30 crores.

**श्री मूलचंद डाला :** प्लांटिंग और डिवैल्यूपमेंट टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का जो विभाग है वह तो आपके पास है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जो रिसपांसिविलिटी है वह इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री की है. यह कैसा को-ऑर्डिनेशन है? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। यह तो आपके घर की बात हुई। लेकिन यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है।

आपने आपने उत्तर में कहा है:—

"modernisation programme has been sanctioned in respect of 87 mills."

87 मिलों के जो आपने माडरनाइजेशन करने के प्लान बनाए हैं उनमें आज तक कितना खर्च हो गया है, एक एक प्लांट पर कितनी कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी? आपने जो मिलों पर आपने कर्जे में ली हैं उनको आपको कितना मुआवजा देना पड़ा है या आप देंगे? जिन मिलों का माडरनाइजेशन आपने कर दिया है क्या वे सब चल रही हैं और कितनी धनराशि इन पर खर्च हो चुकी है?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** It is not true that administration and policy matters are now split in two Ministries. Both are with the Commerce Ministry and this apprehension of the hon Member may be dispelled.

Regarding the amount spent on modernisation, NTC has already sanctioned a modernisation programme in respect of 87 undertakings to the tune of Rs. 61.43 crores. Out of the amount Rs. 21 crores worth of machinery has already been installed and commissioned.

Regarding compensation, a Compensation Commissioner is to be appointed and on his appointment the compensation will be finalised.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** He has not answered my question. If you cannot protect us, I do not know what to say. I do not think he has given the reply. He has said that modernisation programme has been sanctioned in respect of 87 mills and 9 mills have completed the first phase of modernisation . . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** You ask another question.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** I can give details of all the 87 mills, if he wants.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** I do not want those details. I want a specific answer to my question.

103 में से 98 मिलों जो आपने आपने कर्जे में की हैं उनको आपने कम्पेंसेशन कितना दिया है . . .

**एक अन्योदय सदस्य :** आपकी कमीशन बैठना है।

**श्री मूलचंद डाला :** यहां कहा है कि 'first phase of modernisation has been completed'.

कितनों का फ्लार्ट केज पूरा हो चुका है और ये जिनने केज हैं ये सब कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है? कितनी उन में से चल चुकी है? कोई चुकी है या नहीं चली है या सब चल चुकी है?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** It is given in the answer itself. There are 9 mills in which the first phase has been completed.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** When these sick textile mills were taken over, did Government make any assessment of the nature of the mills that were being taken over? If so, what steps were taken to modernise them? Secondly, are the losses only due to the fact that the machinery was outmoded and outdated or is it also a fact that NTC only started manufacturing standard cloth, which is one of the reasons why losses were incurred?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Of course, an assessment was made while taking over all the mills. The assessment was that these are sick mills and they are unable to run. Assessment of their assets, total machinery etc. was made. To the loss, of course, outdated machinery is a contributory cause. As far as standard cloth is concerned, it is known that there is a loss element in the production of control cloth and that was also a burden on the mills.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of the huge losses NTC is suffering, the major problem being utilisation of the cloth and the traders holding the Corporation to ransom, can you not think of having orders from other public sector undertakings like Railways, Coal Mines, Steel Authority, Police Force, Defence Force, Hospitals, etc. where your cloth can have a good market. The Government being the biggest buyer they can purchase your cloth and give support to another public sector undertaking to survive. Why do you want there also a competition to be introduced?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Sir, as for huge losses, they have been of a large magnitude. But it is encouraging to note that while the losses in April 1975 were of the order of Rs 7.5 crores, now in January, the loss is of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores. Sir, the cotton prices are to continue, but the other steps that have been taken are like centralised purchase of cotton and other products from public sector undertakings like C.C.I. and Maharashtra Marketing Federation. We have also taken various steps like modernisation, etc. Now I will come to your main question. A very important suggestion was made to cut the trade channels and come directly in contact with the consumers and also to sell the products to the public sector organisations. Sir, the N.T.C. is making every effort in this direction and is also in touch with the Defence to sell its products so

that the trader, the middle man can be eliminated. The N.T.C. has also taken steps in opening up show-rooms at various places and about 500 show-rooms will shortly be opened.

**SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:** Before taking over the sick mills and before paying the compensation to any of the mill owners, it was promised that the workers' arrears, their earned wages, their leave wages, their bonus and everything would be regularised and settled. So far as I know in so many mills nothing has been settled and this question was discussed at the apex meeting also. I would like to know how long are you going to take to settle these arrears of the workers so that they will be comfortable and they will be able to help you in increasing the production and maintaining the mills in a better manner.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** The main delay on this account has been the delay in the appointment of a Compensation Commissioner who would go into the terminologies and other details. The difficulty was that we had selected one person but then he was not available. I hope that a Compensation Commissioner will be appointed soon and all these claims will be settled and payments will be made.

**श्री राज लिल भाई:** क्या यह बान मही है कि जिन मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण कर लिया गया है, याज भी उनका बास्ट याक प्रोडक्शन अधिक आने के कारण, नियों अंतर के मुताबिले मे उनमे नुकसान हो रहा है?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Sir, I would not generally agree to this because some of the mills in the N.T.C. are making profit even now.

जी राज सिंह भाई : जिन 9 मिलों का सामुनिकोकरण किया गया है, जैसे उनकारे में पूछा है :

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Sir, comparison from mill to mill or taking it even in the private sector, there is a cross-section of mills. Some are doing well, some are losing, some are making profits. If the hon. Member could identify from whom to compare, we can get a standard of comparison. But if you look at the overall picture, the N.T.C. mills are improving in their performance and there are positive indications for that.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** From the Minister's answer it appears that out of a total amount of Rs. 61.3 crores allotted for modernisation, Rs 21 crores have already been spent for bringing machinery etc. Only 9 mills have been modernised and 87 mills still remain to be modernised. Does it mean that Rs. 21 crores have been spent only on these 9 mills? If not, may I know how much has been spent on modernising these 9 mills? Can the Minister guarantee that if all these mills are modernised, the NTC will not be facing losses as it is now? Is it a fact that management of the NTC mills has not materially changed from what it was when they were taken over?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** When I said that 9 mills have been completed in the first phase, that does not mean that in others no modernisation has taken place. In fact, this money has been spread over all the mills. For the NTC (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) the outlay sanctioned was Rs. 332.10 lakhs out of which Rs. 152 lakhs worth of machinery has already been received. For the NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd. out of Rs. 423.84 lakhs sanctioned, Rs. 201.7 lakhs worth of machinery has already been received. For NTC

(UP) Ltd., out of Rs. 410.15 lakhs sanctioned Rs. 106 lakhs worth of machinery has been received. ....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You need not give all these details.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** As for future losses, I hope the subsidiaries in Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala will soon come out of the red in a short time. There have been changes in management. There is a personnel policy for recruiting and training people in NTC. That is why the rate of losses has come down.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** How does he say that the losses are coming down?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** That is the correct position

#### Functioning of Cotton Corporation of India

\*162 **SHRI VASANT SATHE.**

**SHRI SARJOO PANDEY.**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether profits of the Cotton Corporation of India have been shrinking year after year during the last three years with reduced quantity of cotton purchased as compared to the targets assigned;

(b) if so, the figures thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to make the functioning of Cotton Corporation more effective in the cotton economy of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

## Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.  
(b)

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit (before tax)	Net Profit (After Tax)
1972-73	116.59	5.04	1.08
1973-74	91.61	3.18	0.58
1974-75	35.51	1.88	0.68

(c) Cotton Corporation of India has been directed to purchase cotton wherever prices fall below support level, and to effect purchases for the National Textiles Corporation. For these purposes, a credit of Rs 20 crores, has been sanctioned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is seen from the statement that the turnover of this corporation came down from 116.59 crores in 1972-73 to Rs 35.51 crores in 1974-75. The purchases came down from 5 lakh bales in 1971-72 to a dismal figure of 31,905 bales in 1974-75. Is it a fact that both the National Commission on Agriculture and the Committee on Public Undertakings had unanimously recommended that if the purpose for which the Cotton Corporation of India was established is to be achieved, i.e., to ensure remunerative price to the farmers and stabilise cotton prices, as a part of the general policy, 25 per cent of the year's crop should be purchased by the Cotton Corporation. If this purpose is to be served, have you considered these unanimous recommendations and what are the reactions of the Government to ensure that the funds are made available to the Cotton Corporation of India?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is correct that the total purchase effected by the Cotton Corporation in the year 1974-75 is less than what it was in the previous year. The cause

is that the Cotton Corporation of India carries on support price operations. Since the ruling price in the last year, I mean the current cotton year, is much higher than the statutory minimum price, therefore, the Cotton Corporation of India is not required....(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the statement of objectives of the Cotton Corporation of India? Will you re-produce the statement of objectives?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The first question was whether the quantum purchased is less; I said, yes, because the price is ruling higher than the statutory minimum. Now, to the second question, my response is—I am reading from the objectives of the Cotton Corporation of India—to carry out support operation when necessary so that growers get a reasonable remuneration and their interest in cotton production is maintained to carry out support operations. Further, we have to re-concile the remunerative price requirements for the cotton growers with the reasonable price requirements for the cloth consumers. The balance has to be struck and I am sure the eminently reasonable Member will agree with me. That is the objective that we are following. I am aware of the recommendations of the National Agriculture Commission and Committee on Public Undertakings

They are really food for thought. A decision has yet to be taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Minister has just now said that the objective is to balance the remunerative price with the price of cloth. I would like to know from him, whereas as the fall in cotton price to the farmer has dropped by hundred per cent, has it been reflected in the cloth price of any variety? Has ever there been any relationship between the cotton price and the cloth price in the his-

tory of cotton production in this country? It is only the middle-men and the mills who are benefited. Even in 1970-71 when the prices fell rock bottom, was the Cotton Corporation performing this function of maintaining parity between the prices of cotton and cloth?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I find from the figures that the cotton price has fallen but I do not find that it has fallen cent per cent.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** By what per cent?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** It cannot be said because it differs from variety to variety. (Interruptions).

I say, he is a very well informed Member and deeply in touch with the cotton growers. So far as Varalakshmi is concerned, the support price announced by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission consisting of very competent and expert people, is Rs. 320 per quintal.

The National Agricultural Commission is the competent body he has referred to.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** He is the one who knows next to nothing about cotton prices

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I am sorry to disagree with the Member on this point.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Sathe, let him complete. Otherwise we will go on discussing.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The support price announced by the Government for Varalakshmi variety is Rs. 320. The ruling price is Rs. 454. (Interruptions) For NCU-5, the ruling price is Rs. 438; but the support price is Rs. 310. (Interruptions).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I had asked him; by how much has it fallen from last year's ruling price? He is telling me what is the difference between support price declared by the Commission and the ruling price. Is it not misleading?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I would say that it is not misleading, because I have quoted that the purpose of the Cotton Corporation is to carry on support operations. This is the support price announced by the Government; as regards ruling price and the difference... (Interruption).

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is all right. Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सर्जू पांडे श्री वसंत साठे ने बताया है कि जिस अनुपात में रुई का दाम गिरा है, उस अनुपात में कपड़े का दाम नहीं गिरा है। काटन कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया सारी रुई नहीं खरीद रहा है और तमाम बाटन-प्रोड्यूसर्स मुमीनत में पढ़े हुए हैं। इसको देखने हुए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि काटन-प्रोड्यूसर्स को स्पोट प्राइस मिल सके? सरकार ने थंडे से रुपये की व्यवस्था की है। सूचना यह है कि काटन का बोई खरीदा दार नहीं है और काटन-प्रोड्यूसर्स का माल सम्पूर्ण होता चला जा रहा है, लेकिन उसके अनुपात में कपड़े का दाम नहीं गिर रहा है। मतों भाषोदय ने माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कपड़े का दाम गिराने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है और किसानों की रुई का दाम मेनेटेन करने के लिए कौन से नये कदम उठा रही है।

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Sir, to this question, my response is that the cloth mill owners have not reduced the cotton cloth price proportionately to the reduction in cotton price. This point is valid. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please don't; no interruptions please.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** This is the fact. Now, to remedy the situation, we have appointed a very high-level committee consisting of the Textile Commissioner, the Managing Director of the Cotton Corporation, as also some people from Nagpur, a particular research institute who are looking into this problem and who have (Interruptions) highlighted these things. (Interruptions). Let me finish.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't disturb him. Otherwise he will not be able to finish.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** (Interruptions) Listen to me first. So, this high-power committee, which includes representatives from the public sector undertaking and some research institutes who are looking into this problem, has brought to our notice these things. By the end of April, this committee has been asked to submit the report. This is essential to bring about a sort of rational parity and linkage between the cotton price and the cloth price. That is what we are doing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Indrajit Gupta, No.? Mr K. Gopal

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is no machinery at all with the Government to determine the cost of production in relation to the price of cotton and the price of cloth; and that the Government depends entirely on the figures supplied by the ICMF.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** We have some figures and facts available, both from the ICMF as also from the Textile Commissioner; but recently we have asked the Department of Company Affairs; and in pursuance thereof, the Department of Company Affairs have issued a notification in terms of which every textile unit will be required, quarterly, to submit all

the figures pertaining to the subjects that have been discussed here now.

**Pay Scales of Clerical Staff of Nationalised Banks**

\*163. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing pay scales of the clerical staff of nationalised banks; and

(b) the pay scales of clerical staff serving in the Reserve Bank of India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The existing pay scales for clerks in nationalised banks and Reserve Bank of India are as given below:—

(i) **Nationalised banks:**

Rs. 170—10—200—13—226—14—  
240—15—285—20—345—25—420—  
30—480—35—550 (20 years).

(ii) **Reserve Bank of India:**

Rs. 210—10—240—15—330—20—  
410—EB—25—460—30—  
520—35—590 (20 years).

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** According to the statement supplied by the hon. Minister, the initial pay of clerks of nationalised banks is Rs. 170 and the maximum goes up to Rs. 550, while the initial pay of the clerks of the Reserve Bank of India is Rs. 210 and the maximum goes up to Rs. 590. May I know whether there are any differences in the requisite qualifications for recruitment to the two categories of clerks and also whether there is any basic difference in the nature of work performed by them?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** By and large, the qualifications and the job requirements are the same. But the difference in the pay scales at the initial stage is mainly because of the fact that the employees in the nationalised banks and other banks are entitled to have bonus—even after the new enactment, they are entitled to have *ex-gratia* payment—while the employees of the Reserve Bank are not entitled to have the same. But the dearness allowance formula is more or less the same and the total emoluments they get, the total pay packet at the end of the month, is more or less on par.

**Schemes formulated by Nationalised Banks to rehabilitate freed Bonded Labourers**

\*165. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the schemes formulated and implemented by each of the nationalised banks to rehabilitate the freed bonded labourers in each State and Union Territory?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** Most of the nationalised banks and other public sector banks have formulated and are implementing schemes for providing financial assistance to released bonded labourers to take up some gainful occupation like agriculture, dairy-farming, poultry, cottage industry, small business, etc. Under these schemes 100 per cent finance is generally provided without insisting on any margin or security on the basis of group guarantees. Wherever, borrowers are eligible for finance under the DIR scheme, loan is provided at 4 per cent interest and in other cases concessional interest rate varying between 10 per cent and 12 per cent is charged.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** It is clear from the answer given by the Minister that all the nationalised banks

are not implementing the scheme for the rehabilitation of the freed bonded labour. May I know whether the Government have issued any guidelines to all the nationalised banks to make provision for giving loans to these bonded labour and, if so, how is it that some of these banks are not implementing this scheme?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** All the nationalised banks ought to implement these schemes. At the meeting which I had with the Chief Executive Officers of the nationalised banks, this particular point was highlighted. At the same time, I would admit that the performance of the nationalised banks in this field are not up to our expectations. We are trying to see in what way we can improve the services, so far as the implementation of this programme is concerned. We have already taken it up not only with the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks but also with the Chief Ministers when there was a meeting of the Chief Ministers recently. Further, a committee has been appointed specially to look into the requirements of rural credit, and the Committee is going to submit its report shortly. After that, we will take up the other follow-up action.

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** I find from the answer that there are two rates of interest charged—4 per cent and 10 to 12 per cent. Since the bonded labour come from the poorest of the poor class, may I know whether there is any proposal to give them loan free of interest?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** There is one basic question here. Firstly, the assistance of the banks should be available for the rehabilitation of the persons concerned. Therefore, when a man is freed from serfdom, he has to be provided with certain facilities by which he can rehabilitate himself in the society. Four per cent interest rate is applicable to those districts where the differential rate of interest scheme is

prevailing. In fact, there are 325 districts in the country where this interest rate is available. And for several other types of assistance, the interest rates vary from 10 to 12 per cent which I have indicated in my reply. As to giving loans without interest, that is a matter on which I cannot reply offhand here.

**SHRI D. BASUMATARI:** There is a report that as many as 23,000 people have been freed from bonded labour. May I know what steps have been taken, whether any scheme has been drawn up, to rehabilitate them?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I have indicated in the reply that there are various schemes like sheep breeding, poultry farming etc. If the hon. Members are interested in knowing the details as to which banks have taken up what types of schemes and how many people are being provided with assistance, I will be glad to give that information to them.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** I am glad to learn of the steps which Government have taken to help the bonded labour which has been freed. I hope the Minister is aware that in the rural areas the nationalised banks have a distance limit of 8 k.m. for extending credit facilities. If so, may I know how these people who are dispersed all over the countryside are going to be covered by this assistance? Is there any proposal to do away with this distance limit?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** In the rural areas there are three agencies providing credit to the rural population, namely the branches of the commercial banks, co-operative societies and the new established regional rural banks, but we do admit, and I have said it on many occasions on the floor of the House, that in spite of our total effort, there is a big gap and it is our constant effort to see in what way we can bridge that gap (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question.

### Sick Tea Gardens

+

**\*169. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**  
**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to take over the management of sick tea gardens;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken in that direction?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):**

(a) to (c). Steps have been taken to introduce a Bill in the current session to amend the Tea Act, 1953 to provide for taking over management of sick tea gardens.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** What about parts (b) and (c) of the question?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** So far as the broad features of the Bill are concerned, I would like to say . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will it not be in the Bill?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Yes.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Then I cannot ask any question because everything will be in the Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has the Bill been introduced?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** No. We have approached the Lok Sabha Secretariat for giving time for its introduction. Steps have been taken to introduce it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** He was going to indicate the broad features when you stopped him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Can you give the broad features?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I can give the broad features of the recommendations of the Committee on the basis of which this Bill has been framed, but not necessarily reflecting what is in the Bill. So, I have answered this question in a different form. I can briefly indicate not what is in the Bill but what is in the recommendations of the Committee.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** That we know.

I would at least seek some confirmation or contradiction from him of various press reports which have appeared so far. Of course, I welcome the fact that there is going to be a legislation, long long overdue. I would like to know whether Government is thinking of providing for the take-over of the actual management of these taken-over tea gardens by the Centre or by the respective State Governments within whose jurisdiction those gardens are located? There is also a report to the effect that Government proposes that after these sick tea gardens have been nursed back to health, they would be handed over to the original owners. I want to know what is the position regarding these two important matters.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** About the second position, I would like to submit first that there is no idea of the Government to hand over all the gardens after nursing them back to health. As regards the first point, our view is that if the State Governments set up some corporations which are competent to look after these gardens—as there is one, for instance, in Assam—we will be glad to entrust responsibility to them. But where there are no such organizations, we will entrust responsibility to some other public sector corporations, and if necessary, suitable private sector corporations as well.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Even before this legislation has seen the light of day, we find that quite considerable financial assistance being provided by Government to many of these tea gardens, particularly those which are located in what is called zone 3. Now, I would like to know how much money has been given to these tea gardens, private tea gardens during the last three years, and on what account, they have been given and for what purpose? I would also like to know whether Government has got any kind of machinery or any monitoring system to know exactly how these tea garden owners have been spending that money?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The question is on the management of the sick tea gardens and the proposed take over of the same. The question which the hon. Member has asked pertains to the money given, the quantum given and the purpose for which it is given. I will be glad to answer the question if a separate notice is given.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Since the Minister had just now stated that these tea gardens will be taken through a legislation in the current session, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has taken sufficient care to look into the matter. Already, there are some sick units which are in the list and the management of the units have started withdrawing important machinery and plants, including the diesel engines. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it and is keen to take over the units? May I know whether the Government will immediately make security arrangement to prevent the possibility of things being destroyed? Since the Government is taking the management of those gardens, may I know from the Government whether the employees belonging to those gardens—in the secretariat cadre, in the managerial cadre—will be protected by a legislation?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Appropriate steps are being taken to see that the remaining assets of the closed tea gardens are not taken away or misused or plundered in any way. Secondly, I would say, yes, that the labour and other staff of the closed mills would be given first preference for absorption when they are re-opened.

**DR. RANEN SEN:** A little while ago, the hon. Minister had stated the three positions, that is, either the State Governments will form a corporation and take them over or the Central Government may take them over or a private tea garden corporation will take them over. May I know, in this connection, whether it is a fact that some tea garden owners are trying to form a corporation and are trying to pressurise the Government so that Government falls in line with them and hand over those tea gardens after their having been modernised? I want to know whether it is a fact or not? I also want to know whether such a proposal is before the Government or not?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** This is not a fact. The question of pressurising is absolutely unfounded and Government is not amenable to such pressures. My colleague, the Minister, a few minutes ago, had stated that we have taken over more than 100 mills. So, if we could resist pressure, if there is any, at all in the textile sector, we are quite capable of resisting pressure, if any, elsewhere. But the point is that a private sector company has been formed. They are ready to take the responsibility on no-profit-no-loss basis. This is one of the alternatives. We have applied our mind and our approach is quite flexible.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** The Minister has already said that there is a private sector

corporation and they may think of that alternative. This is a game of the tea garden owners in that area. I hail from that area. It is their trick. We wanted to have a categorical answer but the Government could not give.

#### Trade Fairs

\*171. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries where 'Trade Fairs' were organised during the year 1975-76;

(b) the total amount, in term of foreign exchange earned or orders received by India in those trade fairs; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold any international trade fair in the country in the near future?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) During the year 1975-76, Indian Trade Exhibitions and participation in International Trade Fairs were organised in the following 17 countries by the Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity and the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Dubai, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Libya, Poland, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

(b) According to reports received from the participating firms, orders amounting to about Rs. 259 million were secured at these exhibitions and fairs.

(c) The question of holding International Trade Fairs in the country is under examination.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Since the answer to part (c) of my Question is in the affirmative, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible to specify a time-limit by which the International Trade Fair can be held in our country.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** It will not be possible to specify a time-limit as the matter is still under examination.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** In the International Trade Fairs in which we participate, organised in many countries, as the hon. Minister just now said, may I know what are our indigenous items, capital goods or otherwise, which have attracted the minds of foreigners and have earned foreign exchange?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** All goods.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** What are the particular items which have attracted the minds of foreigners?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** There is a very wide range of items in which the foreigners are interested, right from sophisticated engineering goods to handicrafts.

#### Development of Puri Sea-Beach as a Tourist Resort

\*172 **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS.**  
**SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility to develop Puri sea beach as a tourist resort linking Puri-Konark through Marine Drive; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). Having

regard to the limited financial resources, the efforts of the Central Department of Tourism are concentrated for the present in developing those beach areas on which work has already been initiated, namely Kovai-lam, Goa and Mahabalipuram.

After assessing the effectiveness of beach tourism in these places the Department of Tourism would consider opening of new areas for development as beach resorts.

**श्री अनादि चारचाल:** आपका जो, मेरे मद्दत का जो जवाब दिया गया है वह हमारे लिए कोई लाभी की बात नहीं है। उडीमा नो बैसे ही पीछे है, इस प्रकार से उसको शीर पीछे रखना चाहते हैं। मत्ती जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें कहा है कि कोवैलम, गोवा, महाबलीपुरम आदि स्थानों पर ट्रिस्ट काम्पलेक्स बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो फिर उडीमा में जहां पर केणारे पुरी, भूबनेश्वर आदि स्थान हैं वहां पर ट्रिस्ट काम्पलेक्स बनाने में क्या बढ़िताई है? मत्ती महोदय क्यों दूसरी कंजमी नहीं है।

**श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह:** आपका महोदय, हमारी बनाई इच्छा नहीं है कि उडीमा को पीछे रखें। मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि हमारी कठिनाई रूपां पैमे की है, यहां रुद्धा पैमा हो ना जरूर इस स्त्रीम औं टैक्सप करेंगे।

**श्री अनादि चारचाल:** क्या आपने कौतुक में पुरी की ओर सड़क बनाई है, यदि बनाई है तो किननी बनाई है तथा उस पर किनना पैमा खर्च किया है?

**आपका महोदय:** सड़क की बात इसमें न पूछियं।

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Hon Speaker, Sir, we know the constraints on our resources, particularly as far as the Ministry of Tourism is concerned.

But just as our hon. Finance Minister has shown us the way, if you are short of Departmental funds, why don't you try this extremely bankable proposal of building the infrastructure for a tourist resort and bringing in various hotels and other things so that not only the resources problem can be solved but, if you look at it from the point of view of other benefits, you will find that there are hundreds of other tourist places including many of the beaches in the district of North Konark. Why don't you take the support of the nationalised banks?

MR. SPEAKER: He is suggesting a way out

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We can consider it. It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister gives us the idea that as they have taken up two to three tourist centres like Kovalam and Goa, they cannot at present take up Puri-Konark. I would like to know from the Minister the time when the proposal for Kovalam and Goa was routed from the Department. This was a recent proposal whereas the proposal for the development of Puri-Konark—which is one of the best places in eastern India and in fact, the whole of India, which attracts thousands of foreign tourists—had gone to the Government a number of times during the last five to seven years and the State Government has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government to assist in this project. If this is correct, may I know from the hon. Minister whether at least in this year or next year they will take up this proposal for consideration and also try to consult the State Government so that the project can come up in collaboration?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There appears to be some confusion. There are two projects: one in regard to the development of a beach resort

in Puri and the other in regard to the development of Konark-Bhubaneswar. As far as the beach resort is concerned, I have replied that we are at present not in a position to take up this project because we have three more projects of a similar nature and we want to assess the success of these projects before we take up a fourth one. As far as the development of Bhubaneswar-Konark-Puri is concerned, that area is being developed by the Central Government and a master plan is being prepared. We are fully in touch with Orissa Government, in regard to the development of that area.

#### Trade between India and Iraq

\*173. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held with Iraqi Foreign Trade Minister recently on the future pattern of trade between India and Iraq;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c) During the visit of the Minister of Foreign Trade of Iraq to India in February 1976, a review of trade between the two countries took place. It was agreed that there was considerable scope for increasing trade, particularly in the area of non-traditional items and that steps should be taken to achieve this. No formal agreement was, however, signed during this visit.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon.

Minister whether an Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission is being proposed and also whether that Joint Commission between India and Iraq will take up joint ventures in third countries?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** We have already an Indo-Iraq Joint Commission and that Commission will be in session in the last week of this month. Joint ventures with third countries is a very important item and it will be discussed at the meeting.

**SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** When you have admitted in your statement that there is a very big scope for trade between the two countries, may I know the reasons why no agreement has been signed between the two countries?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** This is simply a matter of formality because we have an agreement already. Another agreement is going to be signed at the end of the conclusion of this discussion to be held in the last week of this month.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** The hon. Minister has just stated that there is no agreement but, in spite of that, negotiations took place. May I know what are the things that were being exported from our country before these negotiations, like blades, etc.?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** We are exporting mainly engineering goods and we are getting some oil from that country. Just now, at the moment, a delegation of Project and Equipment Corporation, State Trading Corporation, Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation, Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation and Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation are visiting that country. From the names of the organizations, the hon. Member can guess the areas and the items of interest for our Iraqi friends.

#### Calicut Airport

**\*174. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the construction of an airport in Calicut in the plan outlay for 1976-77; and

(b) if no amount is sanctioned, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (1) and (b). The project for the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut was included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. However, due to increase in the cost of operation consequent on hike in prices of aviation fuel and also to their tight fleet position, Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut in the Fifth Plan period. The project had therefore to be postponed and no provision has been made in the Annual Plan outlay for 1976-77. Nevertheless, it is proposed to pursue the proposal subject to availability of resources.

**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** From the hon. Minister's answer, it is understood that no provision has been made in the Plan outlay for 1976-77. May I know when the construction work of airport at Calicut will be commenced and by what time it will be completed?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has replied that it would be pursued when the resources position is better.

**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** May I know the expenditure to be incurred for the construction of airport at Calicut and the States with which Calicut will be connected by air and the revenue likely to be made after that?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** I can give the expenditure incurred so far by the Department of Civil Aviation and the State Government in acquiring land, fencing, etc., the expenditure has been of the order of Rs. 26 lakhs. But the entire project has been frozen for the time being; it will be taken up when the Indian Airlines are in a position to start a service to Calicut.

**SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:** I am told that Safari Airways are going to have an air link between Calicut and Cochin from Birla airstrip by Dakotas. I am sure the Dakotas will be unpopular and then Government will come forward with the argument that the Calicut Airport is not popular. May I get an assurance from the hon. Minister that, even if Safari Airways operate Dakotas there, the statistics will not stand in the way of taking up the Calicut airport?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** Some private operators like Safari Airways and one or two others have shown some interest in starting a service to Calicut. For that purpose, we are thinking of developing and improving the existing airstrip at Chilaria—I think, that is what the hon. Member mentioned. The proposal is under the consideration of the Department.

#### Export of Sugar, Cotton and Potatoes

\*175. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:**

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of sugar, cotton and potatoes in 1975-76 was a record;

(b) if so, the figures thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage export of other agricultural products and processed foods?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** (a) and (b). Export statistics for the whole year 1975-76 are not yet available. However, as per present indications, exports of sugar, cotton and potatoes are likely to reach a record level.

(c) The Government's endeavour is to encourage the exports of agricultural products and processed foods to the best extent possible, depending on production, availability for export, prices of the commodities and other factors.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the actual assessment of the Ministry with regard to export of sugar in the current year and also who are the important buyers of our sugar?

**PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA:** This year we are expected to export 10.37 lakh tonnes of sugar fetching Rs. 422.29 crores. Our importers are various countries like Iran and Egypt and some other parties who are not directly giving to some countries but are distributing to other countries. Many countries of Asia and Europe are taking our sugar, and we have a very good market.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Cost of Production of Indian Tea

\*164 **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of tea is higher in India as compared to the other international producers; and

(b) whether India is likely to lose its dominating position in the international tea market due to the increase in price of tea?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) and (b). Precise figures relating to cost of production of tea in various countries are not available for comparison. However, tea prices all over the world appreciated substantially in 1974 including that of Indian Tea. This has in no way affected India's share in world tea export which is about 30 per cent.

**Steppage of U.S. Aid to India**

\*166 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has decided to stop aid to India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). Government have seen reports that the U.S. Government does not propose resuming aid to India this year. There has been no American bilateral development assistance to India since 1972, nor has the Government of India asked for it. It is not our policy to base our relationship with the U.S. or any other country, on the concept of aid, but rather on self-reliance. It is for the U.S. to decide whether or not they would offer aid to other countries.

**Constitution of Non-official Consultative Committees to supervise Distribution of Loans**

\*167. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is constituting non-official Consultative Committees in order to supervise the dis-

tribution of loans to weaker sections of the people in the country; and

(b) if so, the guide lines and composition thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal to constitute non-officials consultative committees in order to supervise the distribution of loans to the weaker sections of the people in the country. However, the question of associating non-officials with District Consultative Committees, set up under the Lead Bank Scheme, has been under the examination of Government and the Reserve Bank following a recommendation in that regard by the Estimates Committee of Parliament. It has been decided that besides continuing association of non-officials in some of the District Consultative Committees in some States where it is already obtaining, in other States non-officials having specialised expertise in critical sectors of rural economy may be associated on an experimental basis with the District Consultative Committees in one district in each State.

**अधिक व्यापार नियम द्वारा अधिक का विवरण**

†168. श्री शंकर बधान सिंह: क्या व्यापक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अधिक व्यापार नियम अधिक व्यापार में गतिशील भवान करने और उसका नियन बढ़ाने देते कोई प्रयास कर रहा है ; और

(ब) क्या हां, श्री उमका अधिक व्या-

है ?

प्रधानमंत्री नियमित में उपर्युक्ती (जो वित्तनायक प्रताप लिह): (क) की है।

(क) मुख्य रूपरेखा नियमोक्त प्रकार है:—

- (1) अधिक के उत्पादन-नियांत के बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक के नियांत के लिए व्युत्तम कीमतें संबोधित की गई हैं;
- (2) अधिक खरीदने तथा उसे साधिन करने के लिए अधिक व्यापार नियम ने नए एकक खोने हैं ताकि अचूकी किस्म के अधिक की सम्पादि मुनिशित हो सके;
- (3) नियम अधिक की नियमित रूप से खरीदारियां कर रहा है;
- (4) अधिक की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में नियम कमज़ोर बनों को प्राप्तिकरता देता है;
- (5) सरकार ने नियमितिलिखित के बारे में मुलाकात देने के लिए अधिक सलाहकार समिति गठित की है।—
- (क) अधिक का उत्पादन तथा नियांत बढ़ाने के लिए; और
- (ख) साधित और विरचित अधिक के विकास, अधिक आधारित उद्योगों के संबंधन तथा अधिक उत्पादों के नियांत के लिए।

#### Meeting of Heads of Public Sector Banks

\*170. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the heads of public sector banks was held in

February, 1976 mainly to chalk out a programme of action for speedy implementation of the 20-point Economic programme and to review the progress made by rural banks; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached and programme chalked out thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). A meeting of Chief Executives of public sector banks was held at New Delhi on February 24, 1976. The meeting reviewed the measures taken by the banks so far and proposed to be taken by them to assist the beneficiaries of the administrative and legislative actions taken by Government in pursuance of the 20-Point Economic Programme, particularly measures connected with the extension of credit to weaker sections in the rural areas.

The review emerging from the meeting indicated that since the announcement of the Twenty Point Programme, public sector banks, besides intensifying implementation of their on-going schemes of assistance to agriculture and other neglected sectors of the economy, have endeavoured to evolve bankable schemes for landless labourers, especially those released from bondage and given surplus land, rural artisans and handloom weavers. Establishment of close liaison between the administrative authorities and the banks at various levels, quick identification of the beneficiaries of the Programme, formulation of specific schemes, both by the State Governments and the commercial banks for meeting the requirements of these people for production advances, setting up of regional rural banks and strengthening of cooperative structure at the grass-root level for facilitating increased flow of credit to the critical sectors, are some of the areas to which attention is now being devoted both by State Governments and the banks to

enable the later to play adequately their part in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

**Time Schedule of Flights in Indian Airlines**

\*176. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

whether even after emergency Indian Airlines has failed to keep the time schedule of its flights in a big way; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure time schedule and efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The 'On Time Performance' during the six months period July to December, 1975 was 68.15 per cent. taking into account all delays and cancellations including those due to bad weather, as compared to 67.82 per cent during the first six months of 1975.

(b) Every effort is being made by the Corporation to improve their 'on time performance'. However in view of the over-riding considerations of safety the Indian Airlines has to take special care to ensure that no undue risks are taken in its operations, particularly in the face of circumstances beyond its control such as adverse weather conditions etc

**Development of Tourist Centres in North-Eastern Region**

\*177. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken and aid given for development of tourist centres in the North-Eastern region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Due mainly to the restrictions on the entry of foreigners into the North-Eastern region, international tourism has not developed as rapidly in this region as in other regions. Within the limitations of resources, however, tourism schemes were taken up at selected centres in this region in the Central Sector. These included the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati, a Youth Hostel at Darjeeling, provision of transport and expansion of existing Tourist Bungalow at Darjeeling and the construction of Forest Lodges at Kaziranga and Jaldapara. Selected places of tourist interest in this region are also covered in the tourist literature brought out by the Department of Tourism.

A statement showing the various schemes taken up in the North-Eastern region in the Central Sector and the expenditure incurred during the last 3 years is attached

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure incurred		
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>ASSAM</b>				
1	Tourist Bungalow at Gauhati	2.00	1.75	2.20
2	Forest Lodge at Kaziranga	2.60	2.93	2.93
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
1	Extension of Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling	..	2.61	2.00
2	Construction of a Rest House at Jaldapara	0.85	1.15	2.16
3	Youth Hostel at Darjeeling	0.20	2.08	1.50
4	Provision of two jeeps for tourists in Darjeeling area	0.82	..	..
		6.47	10.52	10.79

**Opening of Regional Rural Banks in the Country**

\*179. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional rural banks opened all over the country so far under the 20-point economic programme; and

(b) the time by which regional rural banks are likely to be opened in the areas where such banks have not so far been opened?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):**

(a) and (b). Eleven Regional Rural Banks covering nineteen districts have been set up so far. A study is being undertaken to identify areas which, while having good development potential for agriculture are inadequately served by commercial banks and where cooperatives are comparatively weak. Priority will be given to these areas in establishing further Regional Rural Banks during the current financial year

**Measures to tighten Smuggling Activities**

\*180. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent smuggling activities have come down as a result of tightening of measures in the current year;

(b) the areas still considered vulnerable for this activity and steps taken to exercise more vigilance; and

(c) what other measures are under consideration to eliminate the incentive for smuggling?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):**

(a) All indications are that smuggling

has gone down considerably as a result of Government's anti-smuggling drive. Even while the incidents of seizures have been maintained or stepped up, the value of goods seized per month has fallen and the prices of smuggled goods have generally gone up in the clandestine markets, indicating markedly reduced inflow of contraband into the country. Similarly, the inward remittances of foreign exchange, excluding remittance against exports and aid, through regular banking channels have registered an upward swing suggesting fall in the demand for foreign exchange for illicit operations. Intelligence reports have also confirmed that smuggling activities towards India have diminished considerably.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

The areas declared as vulnerable under Section 9 of COFEPOSA ACT, 1974 are still considered vulnerable to smuggling activities. Some of the steps taken to exercise more vigilance against smuggling are as below:—

(a) COFEPOSA ACT, 1974 has been strengthened from time to time and several persons have been detained preventively

(b) The Customs Preventive machinery has been strengthened with more staff, sophisticated speed-boats imported from Norway, more vehicles, arms and ammunition and wireless networks in vulnerable areas. Vessels confiscated from smugglers have also been appropriated and put to use.

(c) Frequent raids have been made in centres known for marketing smuggled goods and searches and seizures have been stepped up.

(d) Extensive and regular patrolling of the sea and intensive

patrolling of coastal areas, suspected landing points, as also feeder roads have been organised.

(e) Intelligence set up has been geared up for better collection and pursuing of intelligence reports.

(f) The passports of various individuals involved in smuggling have been cancelled.

(g) Action has been initiated for confiscation of smugglers properties under the smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976

(h) Payments of rewards to informers have been stepped up to encourage them to bring in more information on smuggling.

(i) The Baggage Rules and provisions regarding notified goods under the Customs Act are being enforced more rigorously.

(j) The Customs authorities are pressing for refusal of bail by magistrates and also going up in appeal against grant of bails as also low punishments

(k) Steps have also been taken to wean the public away from the craze of foreign goods so that the demand for smuggled goods may go down. A documentary film is being produced to educate the public on the ill-effects of smuggling activities. Publicity has also been given to the results of raids, arrests etc. to create an impact on the public

(l) Better co-ordination has been established among the various enforcement agencies such as, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Income-tax, Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate as

also with the State Governments.

(m) Administrative measures have also been taken, such as weeding out the undesirable elements by transfer, premature retirement, disciplinary action, etc. and for encouraging the honest and efficient.

Some of the further measures which are under the consideration of the Government include--

- (1) Setting up of special courts and provision of summary trials for economic offences;
- (2) Amendments to the Customs Act and other allied Acts to strengthen the legal framework;
- (3) Further improvement of the intelligence and investigation machinery;
- (4) Creation of more supervisory posts for more effective supervision of the anti-smuggling work, and
- (5) Deployment of more vessels and vehicles

As anti-smuggling drive is a continuous process, the various measures are under constant review

#### Ceiling on interest rates

880 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is considering a ceiling on interest rates, and
- (b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Effective from March 15, 1976, the Reserve Bank of

India has prescribed the maximum interest rate on bank lending at 16.5 per cent, inclusive of the levy by way of tax on interest incomes from advances. The ceiling also applies to the rate of discount on bill finance.

Advances against sensitive commodities subject to selective credit controls are exempted from the operation of ceiling rate of interest. It also does not cover penal rates of interest on irregular accounts.

The ceiling rate of interest is not applicable to banks with demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores. Banks with demand and time liabilities between Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 50 crores are allowed to charge a maximum of one per-centge point higher than the ceiling rate of 16.5 per cent.

The stipulation of the ceiling rate of 16.5 per cent is also applicable to foreign banks operating in India, irrespective of the size of their deposits.

प्रश्नाशृङ्, अनियंत्रित, तथा विजली के उपकरणों के मूल्य

881. श्रा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान तस्वारू, कोयला, अनियंत्रित नेल, विजली के उपकरणों नव्या यानायात के उपकरणों में मूल्य मूचकाक में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्री० मुकुराचल) : (क) नीच की सारणी से यह पता चलता है कि कोयले की कीमतों को छोड़कर 1974-75 के मुकाबले 1975-76 में बाकी सभी

कीमतों में घोस्तन बहुत कम वृद्धि हुई। कोयले के मामले में भी 1975-76 में मूल्य-वृद्धि 1974-75 के मुकाबले में कम थी ।

थोक कोमलों के सूचकांक में प्रतिशत वृद्धि

(अप्रैल-फरवरी श्रीमत) 1973-74 1974-75 की तुलना में की तुलना में 1974-75 1975-76 में वृद्धि में वृद्धि

तस्वारू	— 22 6	— 4.5
कायला	— 28 1	+ 26.0
अनियंत्रित नेल	— 75 0	+ 5.2
विजली की मणीने	+ 31 1	+ 10.2
परिवहन उपकरण	+ 30 8	+ 6.5

(ख) 1974-75 में श्री० मनुष्यों के मन्य सूचकांक (अप्रैल-फरवरी) में हुई 14.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि ने मुकाबले 1975-76 (अप्रैल-फरवरी) के दौरान 2.9 प्रतिशत वी० श्रीमतन कर्मी हो गई। इस प्रकार कीमतों का बढ़ने से रोकने के माध्यम से मरकार द्वारा उठाए गए वदम कारगर मिल हैं है। लेकिन किसी एक बन्धु के मूल्य में वृद्धि उम्मीद लागत में वृद्धि कारण हो सकती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, कोयले की मामले में जुलाई 1975 में उसके प्रभासनिक मूल्य में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी, क्योंकि कोयला उत्तोग में मजबूती संबंधी एक कागर किया गया जो जनवरी 1975 में लागू हो गया।

**Development of Digha as a Tourist Centre**

882. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Digha in West Bengal is the only sea-resort outside Orissa, available for easy reaches by people of Eastern Region of India;
- (b) whether during 1975 figures of visitors to Digha have increased and if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether lack of facilities at Digha hinder its further development as a tourist attraction;
- (d) if so, whether Digha is proposed to be put on the Central tourist map and necessary steps taken for its development as a tourist centre; and
- (e) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India has a vast variety of places of tourist interest including beach areas. The Department of Tourism does not maintain tourist statistics place-wise. Hence no figures of visitors who visited Digha during 1975 are available with the Central Department of Tourism.

(c) to (e). Having regard to the limited financial resources, the Department of Tourism has had to adopt a selective approach in determining priorities for the development of tourist centres/areas. The Department of Tourism is concentrating for the present in developing those beach areas on which work has already been initiated namely Kovalam, Goa and Mahabalipuram. After assessing the effectiveness of beach tourism in these places, the Department of Tourism would consider opening of new areas for development as beach resorts.

**Unit linked L.I.C. policies**

883. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the unit linked L.I.C. policies are economical than ordinary L.I.C. policies and yet the total business under the former is very much less than the latter;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same; and
- (c) whether Government have taken any steps to popularise the former and if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). Unit linked insurance policy is a single policy issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to the Unit Trust of India covering all Unit-holders subscribing under its Unit linked Insurance Plan. It offers cover only in the event of death within 10 years. This is not comparable to the individual assurances issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India under which the conditions and benefits are different.

(c) Publicity for the Unit linked Insurance Plan is undertaken by the Unit Trust of India. This includes issue of brochures and press advertisements.

**Collections under Small Savings Schemes**

884. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for each one of the States and Union Territories for small savings schemes during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto December, 1975);

(b) the actual collection under the small savings scheme made by each of the State/Union Territories during the above period; and

(c) whether the States and Union Territories which have exceeded the targets have given any prizes or incentives and if so, the names of the States and the incentives given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Though the Government of India have not fixed targets for total small savings collections State-wise, the States & the Union Territories fix their targets themselves.

(c) States which exceed the All India ratio for net to gross collections are given incentives. Similarly, States which exceed the targets for personal collections are given additional loans.

पर्याय प्रदेश में पर्यंतन केन्द्रों का विकास

885. जी भालीरब भंवर: क्या पर्यंतन और नागर विभाग न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से पर्यंतन केन्द्र हैं और उनके विकास के लिये किस प्रकार के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या माडव, खजुराहो, अबन्ता तथा गोमोग में पर्यंतकों को मुद्रिताये प्रदान करने की कार्ड नई योजना है, और

(ग) यदि तो नो उमकी मुद्रण रूपरेखा नगा है ?

पर्यंतन और नागर विभाग न मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी शुरेज जाल सिंह) : (क) पर्यंतक केन्द्रों का विकास उनकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यंत हों में वर्तमान भववा समावित लोकप्रियता के भास्तार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए खजुराहो, मांचे, भोजन तथा कान्हा गाढ़ीय उद्यान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यंतकों के लिए मुद्रिताये की पहली ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यंत योजनाओं पर 1974-75 के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किए गए व्यय तथा 1975-76 के दौरान समावित व्यय को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण मंसूबा है।

(ख) और (ग) सीमित साधनों तथा गिर्वाय में कटौती के बारें, पर्यंतन विभाग मध्य प्रदेश में केवल खजुराहो नया भोजन में ही मुद्रिताये के विकास पर अपने प्रयत्न केन्द्रित कर रहा है। केन्द्रीय पर्यंतन विभाग का 1976-77 के दौरान खजुराहो में एक शिविर स्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। भारत पर्यंतन विभाग नियम का पाचवी योजनावधि के दौरान 50 नाल्ल राशि का अनुमति नागर में भोजन में पूर्ण 100 शिवायों वाले मोजन का नियमित वर्तने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

अंगूठा, गोमोग नया माडव में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में लिही नई मुद्रिताये को दायर में सेने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	मुद्रित का नाम	वार्षिक	ग्रन्ति
		रुपय	रुपय
1	खजुराहो में पानी का प्रबन्ध	₹ 10,000	75,000
2	मांचे में पानी का प्रबन्ध	70,000	
3	कान्हा किसनी में पानी का प्रबन्ध	60,000	.
4	भोजन में पुका होस्टल	30,000	74,000
कुल		4,00,000	1,49,000

## विहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंडों की जांचस्थ

३४६. श्री जगेश्वर ग्रहाव यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि विहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंडों की किननी जांचायें हैं और इन जांचाओं द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1975 तक निम्न आय वर्ष के किनानों को जिलेवार किनानों द्वारा दिये गये ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रबारी राज्य नंबरी (श्री प्रबाब कुमार नूराजी) : 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 को स्थिति के अनुसार विहार राज्य में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंडों भिन्न, 11 राजारी लेव के बैंडों की संख्या 873 है।

2. आकड़े सूचित करने की बत्तमान प्रणाली में “निम्न आय नमूने के कृषिकॉडों को छहग” जैसी विभिन्न श्रेणियों में दैन छहगों के बहीं दरण की उपलब्धा नहीं है। फिर भी भारतारी भैंड के बैंडों द्वारा विहार राज्य में दिसम्बर 1974 से अन्त तक यह नमूने किंतु गो और बाजार कुन न-वि अधिकारों के जिलेवार आकड़े नीचे लिखे घनु तार हैं —

(लात रूपय)

जिला	दिसम्बर, 1974 को बाजार अधिकारों की निविनि	
आरमावाद	.	3.46
बांगार	.	15.12
भागलपुर	.	44.86
झोजुर	.	35.25
दारभंगा	.	65.37
बनवाद	.	4.18

जिला	दिसम्बर, 1974 की बाजार अधिकारों की स्थिति	
पूर्वी चम्पारन	.	86.19
सप्त	.	39.36
तिरीक्कीहा	.	0.31
भोपालमंड	.	7.37
हजारीबाबा	.	6.87
कठिनार	.	21.03
मधुबनी	.	5.38
मुंगेश्वर	.	53.63
मुजफ्फरपुर	.	114.83
नालंदा	.	80.09
नवादाह	.	14.52
पालामऊ	.	12.36
पटना	.	273.95
पूर्णिया	.	205.98
राँची	.	61.22
रोहनाम	.	78.35
सहरसा	.	77.17
मरसितपुर	.	26.85
मधाल परगना	.	23.88
भारत	.	79.26
पिठौरम्	.	9.97
सिंतामढी	.	32.93
चिकान	.	34.95
बैंगार्ही	.	50.28
पश्चिमी चम्पारन	.	142.31
जोड	.	1707.18

**Equalisation of prices of raw cotton and freight for raw cotton transport**

**887. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of equalisation of prices of raw cotton and freight for raw cotton transport had been entrusted to the Planning Commission for detailed study;

(b) whether the Commission has made its recommendations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to implement these recommendations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

**श्रीकोणिक विकास के कारण पर्यटन केन्द्रों को जहारा**

**888. श्री बालेश्वर चिंह:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में नेट गति से हो रहे श्रीकोणिक विकास के कारण बहुत से पर्यटन केन्द्रों को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है,

(ख) ऐसे मुख्य पर्यटन केन्द्र कौन से हैं;

(ग) क्या उद्योग मंत्रालय ने उनके मंत्रालय को इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट दी है; और

(द) इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाही की गई है?

**पर्यटन और नागर विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य कर्मी (जी सुरेन्द्र चाल चिंह) (क) और (ख).** तेल-ओबक कारखानों तथा अन्य विकास उद्योगों के प्रदूषक तत्वों से पर्यटन यात्रि के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित होने की समावनाओं के बारे में आशंकायें व्यक्त की गई हैं। पर्यटन विभाग इस समस्या के प्रति जागरूक है और यह यात्रला मन्दिरियों के साथ उठाया गया है। मधुरा के निकट प्रस्तावित तेल-ओबक कारखाने के बायप्रूषण द्वारा जिन स्थानों के प्रभावित होने की आशंका है वे आगरा तथा उसके प्रासाद पर्यटन ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि जहां तक मधुरा तेल-ओबक कारखाने का संबंध है, सरकार ने परियोजना प्राविकारियों को इस बात का पर्याप्त देने के लिये, कि प्रूषण को किस प्रकार संबंध न्यूनतम रखा जाये तथा प्रूषण के प्रति क्या उत्तरार्थी कार्रवाही की जाये, विवेदों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति सभ्य-सभ्य पर सुरक्षार को अपने विचार-विषय में अवगत रख रही है।

**पांचवीं योजना के द्वारा जन्म प्रदेश के शहरों का विवान सेवा से मन्दरक्ष स्थापित किया जाना**

**889. श्री दुकम चन्द्र कल्याण:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के कौन-कौन से शहरों का विवान सेवा से मन्दरक्ष स्थापित किया जायेगा;

(ख) राज्य के किन-किन शहरों में हमारी पूरी तथा उडानों से सम्बन्धित धन्य कार्य कार्रवाय कर दिये जाएं हैं और इन पर

केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा पृष्ठक-पृष्ठक कितना व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) पांचवीं पञ्चवर्षीय योजना में किन-किन राज्यों से नथा विभिन्न राज्यों के किन-किन प्रमुख शहरों से विभान सम्पर्क स्वापित हो जायेगा और इससे कितनी आय का अनुभान है तथा व्यय प्रदेश से अन्य राज्यों को कितनी उड़ानें की जायेगी।

पर्यटन और नगर विकास भंडी (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ग). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स फ़िलहाल मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, वाराणसी, इंदौर, खजुराहो और रायपुर के लिए हवाई सेवाओं का परिचालन कर रही है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्योरेशन की व्यय प्रदेश के किन्हीं और नगरों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और खजुराहो के हवाई घरों का विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है जिसकी कुल लागत 86.61 लाख रुपये होगी। जबलपुर और खजुराहो में कुछेक छार्ट लगभग 24 लाख रुपये की लागत में हाल ही में पूरे किए गए हैं। इन परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित पूरा व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहन किया जा रहा है।

व्यय प्रदेश में बहुरानपुर से 'पावरलूम' कपड़ का निर्यात

890. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर 'पावरलूम' कपड़े का केन्द्र है और वहां से पावरलूम का कपड़ा निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) क्ये 1974-75 के दौरान ऐसा कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विभार इसके लिये कोई नियंत्रित संबंधित योजना बनाने का है?

वाणिज्य भंडारण में उपलब्धी (श्री विपक्षनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क). बुरहानपुर पावरलूम कपड़े के उत्पादन का केन्द्र है और इस से उत्पादन का कुछ वाय नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

(ख) 1974-75 के दौरान देश से पावरलूम के कपड़े के कुल नियंत्रित 3.10 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के होने का अनुभान है।

(ग) यिल नियंत्रित कपड़े के लिये जो नियंत्रित संबंधित योजनाएं हैं वही पावरलूम कपड़े पर भी लागू होती हैं।

**Agricultural Loan given to S.C. and S.T. Applicants by Nationalised Banks in Nasik District of Maharashtra**

891 SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received from persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by all the branches of the nationalised banks viz Dena Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of Maharashtra and also the State Bank of India, in Nasik District of Maharashtra during 1973-74 and 1974-75 for loans for agricultural and other purposes;

(b) the amount sanctioned on these applications, and

(c) how many of these applications were rejected?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):**

(a) to (c). The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### Export of Fish

892. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value and quantity of fish exported from the coast of Karnataka in 1975-76 (upto date) portwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mangalore is the only port of shipment for Marine products in Karnataka. 3945 tonnes of Marine products valued at Rupees 788 lakhs were exported from this port during the period April, 1975 to January, 1976.

### Industrial potential survey sponsored by RBI in Andhra Pradesh

893. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the industrial potential survey sponsored by the Reserve Bank of India and six other banks in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof and what action is proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A joint institutional study team comprising representatives of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank Limited conducted an industrial potential survey of Andhra Pradesh.

The survey was carried out with a view to identifying project ideas, in the light of the availability of raw materials, infrastructure facilities, market potential etc. which can be implemented over a period of next 5 to

10 years. A Screening Committee consisting of representatives of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the State Bank of India, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and State Directorate of Industries, was set up by the State Inter-Institutional Group to screen and suggest suitable priorities for implementation. The Screening Committee has selected 130 projects of which 89 are projects identified by the Survey Team. These projects are being followed up for implementation by the State Inter-Institutional Group.

### Development of Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu

894. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a master plan for the development of Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). A programme for spear-dier development of handloom industry in Tamil Nadu, as in other States, has been taken up. A part of the programme will be financed by the State Government through its Annual Plan. In addition, Government of India would be providing funds for special schemes and institutional finances will also be drawn upon. Two special schemes have already been approved for Tamil Nadu—an Export Oriented Production Project covering 1,000 handlooms in the Karur area and Intensive Development Project covering 5,000 handlooms each in Erode and Kancheepuram areas.

**Loan from International Development Association for Minor Irrigation Works**

895. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. P. Agricultural Credit Agreement of U.S. \$ 38 million was signed with I.D.A. on 8th June, 1973 to finance a 3 year programme of farmers investments in minor irrigation in the Eastern U.P.;

(b) the amount earmarked to be disbursed in Faizabad District under the Scheme;

(c) whether all the money is likely to be disbursed by 7th June, 1976 when the agreement period of 3 years expires; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and particular steps taken to ensure quick disbursement of the amount to farmers and how do Government proposes to ensure the full utilisation of the IDA amount?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No amount has been earmarked for Faizabad Distt. as such but it is one of the 14 Districts, covered under the Project,

(c) and (d). The closing date of the agreement is 31st December, 1976, it is expected that the disbursement will be completed by that time.

#### Setting up of Hotels by I.T.D.C.

896. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to gauge the changing traffic pattern of tourists and adequate steps taken to contain the rising cost of transport and accommodation; and

(b) the steps India Tourism Development Corporation has taken for setting up two-star or three-star

hotels which would be reasonably cheap and within the reach of a large number of vocation-travellers as distinct from business travellers or high income tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) The Department of Tourism maintains on a regular basis, a record of foreign tourist arrivals by different modes of transport, air/sea ports of disembarkation, age group, sex, etc. Bulletins issued monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly bring out the changes in the tourist traffic pattern as compared to the previous year. In addition, the annual publication "Tourist Statistics" gives the trend analysis of the data for the previous five years.

With a view to catering to the transport and accommodation requirements of lower and middle income groups of tourists, the ITDC is concentrating its efforts on augmentation of its fleet of tourist coaches and also on development of medium priced accommodation.

(b) In the Fifth Five Year Plan of the ITDC, the emphasis is on the construction of hotels/motels of the 2-3 Star category which would meet the accommodation requirements of low and middle income groups of tourists.

#### कर्ते का अपबंधन

897. श्री भूस्ती राज सेनी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में लेकावाह्य राशि और दोहरे लेखों में कारोबार होता है और कर्ते का अपबंधन किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इसे किस प्रकार रोकने का है ; और

(व) 26 जून, 1975 को घोषित की गई आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद ऐसा कारोबार करने वाले किनमें व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

राजस्व और वैकिंग विभाग के प्रधारी राजस्व मंत्री (श्री प्रचल कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). लेखा बाह्य धन से तथा दोहरी लेखा विद्युत रख कर बलाये जा रहे व्यापार कार्यों का पता विस्तृत: तत्त्वावधियों और अधिकारीहृण के कारण चला है। लेखाबाह्य धन का पता लगाने और उसे बताय करने का काम एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इह सम्बन्ध में सरकार, निवारक तथा दण्डनाल-दोनों प्रकार के उपाय जैसे श्री आवश्यक होते हैं समय-न्याय पर करती रहती हैं।

प्रत्यक्ष कर कानूनों में इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि लेखाबाह्य धन से तथा दोहरे हिसाबों से व्यापार चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाय परन्तु हाल ही में अधिनियमित कराधान कानून (संलोधन) अधिनियम, 1975 में, आय/धन छिपाने संबंधी कर अपराधों के लिए अधिक कठोर-दण्डों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

**Accommodation provided to Managers and Assistant Managers of Hotels**

898. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of accommodation (suites) being provided to the Managers and Assistant Managers of Public Sector Hotels;

(b) the annual expenditure being incurred by Government on them;

(c) the number of times they are allowed to visit abroad; and

(d) the particulars of the foreign visits of the Managers and Assistant Managers of Public Sector hotels on the invitation of foreign Governments, foreign agencies or when sent by the Government of India during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement (Annexure-I) giving particulars of accommodation (suites) being provided to the Managers and Assistant Managers of hotels owned and operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10473/76].

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) There is no fixed number of times that Managers/Assistant Managers of the India Tourism Development Corporation's Hotels are allowed to visit abroad. These visits depend on the exigencies of public service.

(d) A statement (Annexure-II) giving the particulars of foreign visits of Managers/Assistant Managers of India Tourism Development Corporation's hotels on the invitation of foreign Governments, foreign agencies or when sent by the India Tourism Development Corporation during the year 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT /76].

## Profit earned by Indian Airlines

899. SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has made an all time profit during 1975-76;

(b) if so, what factors have contributed towards this;

(c) whether there is scope for further rationalisation; and

(d) whether it is possible to maintain the rate of profit during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) According to the trend revealed by the financial estimates for the first 10 months of 1975-76, the Corporation is likely to end up with a profit of Rs. 3 crores. The highest figure of profit so far achieved by the Corporation was Rs. 2.28 crores during 1969-70

(b) The various factors which have contributed towards this satisfactory result may be summarised as follows:

(1) rationalisation of the shift system and elimination of wasteful work practices;

(2) vigorous economy measures adopted;

(3) increased productivity and efficiency on the part of the staff;

(4) reduction in over-time payments; and

(5) curtailment of some of the un-profitable services;

(c) and (d). It is the constant endeavour of the Corporation to effect improvement in its productivity and efficiency and thereby to achieve better financial results.

## विहार में बैंकों का कार्यकरण

900. श्री राजाबहादुर शास्त्री : क्या विस मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि:

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व विहार में कार्यरत बैंकों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें लगी कुल पूँजी तथा रक्षित निधि कितनी थी;

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात बैंकों की संख्या तथा पूँजी तथा रक्षित निधि में कितनी वृद्धि हुई और बैंकों में इस समय लगी कुल पूँजी तथा रक्षित निधि कितनी है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण में पूर्व और राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात बैंकों में जमा पूँजी एवं लोगों को दिये गये ऋणों की राशि का तुलनात्मक व्योग क्या है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभाव कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण की पूर्व संख्या को अर्थात् 19 जुलाई, 1969 को विहार में 17 वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की 274 शाखाएं थीं। 31-12-1975 को इस राज्य में, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की संख्या बढ़कर 21 हो गई और उनकी शाखाएं बढ़कर 2819 हो गईं। विहार में कारोबार करने वाले वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की जो कुल पूँजी और प्रारक्षित निधि दिसम्बर, 1968 के अन्त में 80.50 लाख रुपये थी वह बढ़कर दिसम्बर 1974 के अन्त में 140.79 लाख रुपये हो गई।

(प) बिहार राज्य में, वाणिज्यिक दैकों की जमानी, अधिकारी और निवेशों के शोकदों की जून, 1969 और मार्च 1975 के अंत की स्थिति नीचे लिखे अनुसार हो :

निवासिति के अन्त में	जमाएं	अधिक	निवेश*
		(राशि लाख रुपयों में)	
जून, 1969	169,36	52,27	15,42
मार्च, 1975	549,76	245,99	82,00

\*निवेश में वे निवेश भी गमिल हैं जो राज्य सरकार के और राज्य स्वर के निकावों की प्रतिष्ठातियों में तथा ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनियों के शेरयों और डिवेलपरों में लिये गये हैं।

**Visit of a Japanese Marine Products Delegation to India**

901 SHRIMAI' PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether recently an eight member Japanese marine products delegation visited India;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

(c) whether while addressing the meeting of Marine Products Export Development Authority of India the Delegation Leader had indicated existence of good market for Indian marine products in Japan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir To participate in the Second Sea-food Trade Fair held in Madras in February, 1976

(c) and (d) The Japanese delegation attended two business conferences organised by Marine Products Export Development Authority at the Second Sea-food Trade Fair held at Madras. They had discussions with exporters at the conference as well as at other places in connection with the growing

demand for Marine products in Japan Constant efforts are being made to exploit the Japanese market for Marine Products.

**Trade Agreement with South Korean Government**

902 SARDAR SWAPAN SINGH SOKHI

.. SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed with the South Korean Government; and

(b) if so, the names of the commodities to be imported and exported?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) Yes Sir, in August, 1974

(b) Two statements indicating the commodities available for export and import from either side are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10474/76].

**Export of Engineering Goods to South East Asia**

903. SHRI CHANTRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an export market for Indian engineering goods in South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to mobilise the market for our goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Exports of engineering goods to South East Asian Countries have been progressively increasing from Rs. 32.27 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 92.80 crores in 1974-75

(b) The Engineering Export Promotion Council has established its foreign offices at Singapore and Manila to look after India's exports to South East Asian Countries. Foreign Officers posted there constantly visit the countries in their jurisdiction as part of their promotional efforts. Other measures include; establishing contacts with foreign buyers brightening the image of India's potential for supplying quality engineering goods, follow up of potential enquiries, participating in trade fairs and exhibitions etc.

**Handloom Exports**

904. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new cash assistance policy for 1976-77 in regard to the Handloom exports;

(b) whether the policy will be based on the difference between the domestic and international cotton prices;

(c) if so, salient features thereof; and

(d) whether there would be any increase in the Handloom export target during 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). Government do not directly grant any cash assistance on exports of handloom cotton textiles. However, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation operates an Export Incentive Scheme which cover handloom exports also. The question of Government's contribution for this scheme for 1976-77 is under examination.

(d) Yes, Sir. As against Rs. 87.50 crores for 1975-76, export targets for handloom cotton textiles for 1976-77 has been fixed at Rs. 121 crores

**Development of Wynad as a Tourist Centre**

905. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop Wynad in Kerala as a major tourist centre during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There is as yet no proposal to develop Wynad in Kerala as a tourist centre in the Central Sector. However, the Government of Kerala have made a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of facilities at Wynad in their Fifth Five Year Plan.

### Inland aviation Services

906. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the inland aviation services;

(b) if so, whether Uttar Pradesh, being the biggest State of the country has a special claim; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce hopping services with small aircraft originating from Lucknow and linking important towns of the State including those which are not yet on aviation map?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The question of increasing inland aviation services is constantly under review of Indian Airlines who operate domestic air services in the country. Several cities in Uttar Pradesh are at present air linked. The claims of this State for more air links will receive due consideration by the Corporation keeping in view their fleet position as also the cost of air operations which has increased considerably as a result of hike in the price of aviation fuel.

(c). There is no such proposal under consideration.

### Working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

907. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Board of Directors of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has appointed a one-man Committee to review the working of the Corporation and its assisted units with the power to appoint its own consultancy firm to find out the details of the I.R.C.I. loans and their utilisation by assisted units;

(b) whether the appointment of such a Review Committee was made with the prior concurrence of Government; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Review Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). To review its own operations in order to make it a more effective instrument in assisting the revival/reconstruction of sick/closed industrial units, the Board of Directors of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. felt the need for appointing an independent body to go into the working of the corporation and suggest measures for its improvement. Accordingly it appointed a one-man Committee assisted by consultants. Government has been aware of this decision.

(c) The terms of reference for the Review Committee approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are as follows:—

(1) To review the functioning of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and to make an assessment of the extent to which the Corporation has been successful in fulfilling the mandate for which it was set up in the reconstruction of sick industrial units. Case studies are to be undertaken for this purpose.

(2) To assess how far the principles and procedures followed so far have been satisfactory and whether these have been satisfactorily implemented.

(3) To identify the areas of weaknesses of the strategy of reconstruction followed and in the implementation of such strategy and to recommend improvements in policy and operational techniques for improving the effectiveness of the corporation in discharging its functions.

(4) To assess the capabilities of the Organisational structure of the corporation and to recommend suitable changes in the set-up including strengthening its internal capabilities in financial, technical, management and marketing fields.

(5) To study the working of at least some of the assisted units to review the assessments made by the corporation.

(6) To outline measures for bringing about closer and more effective co-ordination with Commercial Banks, Financial Institutions and outside Technical and Management Agencies and Specialists.

(7) To study any other aspect of the working of Corporation as the Committee may deem necessary for an appraisal of its working.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर दिये गये माल बेचने के ठेके

909. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975 में पालम हवाई अड्डे पर राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमांगों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के विकल्प के लिये ठेके दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन वस्तुओं के लिये ठेके दिये गये और प्रत्येक ठेके से सरकार को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक ववरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है । [प्रन्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एस० टी० 10475/76].

### Overdrafts Drawn by States

910. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of overdrafts drawn by each State during 1975-76;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has warned any State for excess drawal; and

(c) whether there is any improvement during 1975-76 as compared to previous year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Under the Overdraft Regulation Scheme introduced from 1st May 1972, overdraft on the Reserve Bank is not to be regarded as a budgetary resource, and if a State runs an overdraft with the Bank for more than seven consecutive working days, its payments are liable to be suspended. The Reserve Bank communicates to the State Governments their daily cash balance position, and whenever a State Government has overdrawn its account, the Reserve Bank advises them to take immediate steps to clear the overdraft.

During the year 1975-76, all States excepting the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya had over-drawn their accounts on one occasion or the other (upto 8th March 1976). But in most of the cases, the State Governments had brought their accounts in credit within 7 days.

Overdrafts are reflective of the day-to-day cash balance position of the State Governments, and can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only, and not for the year as a whole. The adjusted cash balance position of the State Governments as on 31st March 1976 will be known only after the close of the financial year. It appears however that there has been an improvement during 1975-76 as compared to the previous year.

### Persons arrested under COFEPOSA

911. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 9th January, 1976 regarding persons arrested under COFEPOSA and state:

(a) How many of the persons detained or arrested before or after the declaration of internal emergency are still in detention and how many of them have been released with reasons therefor; and

(b) whether 296 persons who were yet to be detained have since been detained, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Of the 1207 persons detained during the year 1975 (1-1-75 to 31st December 75) under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, as on 6-3-76, 1108 persons were still in detention, 98 persons had been released and 1 person had died. The break-up of the releases and the reasons therefor are as follows:—

(i) On the basis of the opinion of the concerned Advisory Board . . . . .	70
(ii) On the basis of the orders of a High Court in writ proceedings . . . . .	17
(iii) On the expiry of the term of the period of detention . . . . .	2
(iv) Death . . . . .	1
(v) Revocation of the detention orders by State Governments on other grounds . . . . .	9

(b) Of the 296 persons who were yet to be detained as on 1-1-76, 46 have since been detained as on 6-3-76. The remaining 250 persons are evading apprehension.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सफाई कर्मचारी तथा चौकीदार

912. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 12 फरवरी, 1976 के एक हिन्दी दैनिक 'जनयुग' में इस आशय से प्रक शित समाचार की और दिलाया गया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सफाई कर्मचारियों और चौकीदारों को अभी भी ठेके के अधार पर रखा जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :

(क) सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट देखी है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि वे स मान्यता: ज्ञाइ, लगाने और सफाई करने तथा चौकीदार के काम के लिए पूर्णक लिव/अंशक लिक अधार पर नियमित कर्मचारी रखते हैं। किन्तु, कुछ बैंकों ने सूचित किया है कि उनके कुछ कार्यालयों, भवनों की, विशेष रूप से बड़मंजिले भवनों की सफाई का काम ठेके पर दिया जाता है क्योंकि यह विशेष योग्यता का काम है।

(ख) संविदा श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्सहित) अधिनियम के अधीन स्थापित, संविदा श्रम विषयक केन्द्रीय सलहकार बोर्ड इस विषय में कर्रवाई आरम्भ कर चुका है।

### Permission to concorde for overflying India

913. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held between the Governments of India and United Kingdom on the question of granting permission to Concorde to overfly India; and

(b) if so, the result of such talks?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Yes, Sir. This matter was taken up by the British High Commissioner in India with the Government.

(b) The Government of India have not agreed to Supersonic flights by Concorde aircraft over India.

Closure of textile mills in Tamil Nadu

914. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine textile mills in Tamil Nadu have been shut down due to labour trouble;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for labour unrest;

(c) the total number of employees who became unemployed due to the closure of mills;

(d) whether the co-ordinating Committee of Trade Unions in these mills has demanded immediate take-over of these mills by National Textile Corporation; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No textile mill in Tamil Nadu is reported presently closed due to labour trouble.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Review of cases of persons detained under COFEPOSA

915. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what machinery Government have set up to review the cases of persons who were arrested under MISA/Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING: (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Specific provisions for review of the cases of persons detained under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, have been made under Sections 9(3) and 12A(3) of the Act itself. Cases under Section 9(3) are reviewed by the concerned Government in consultation with a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be appointed, as a Judge of a High Court nominated in that behalf by that Government. Under Section 12A(3), the cases of detenus are reviewed by the concerned Government itself at intervals not exceeding 4 months.

Representations against an order of detention made by or on behalf of persons detained under the orders of a State Government/Union Territory Administration or its officers are considered by a group of Senior Officers of the State and Central Government. Representations received from or on behalf of the persons detained under order of the Central Government or its officer are considered by the detaining authority.

In addition, a Committee has been set up to generally review cases of all persons who have been under detention for a year or more.

Records of payment of income tax

916. SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that records of payments of income tax by assessee are in most cases not up-to-date and assessee are being requested by the department to provide details themselves, after service, of avoidable notices; and

(b) If so, action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) The records of payments of Income-tax by assessees are generally, properly maintained. However, in some cases, where payment challans are not readily available in the income-tax Office, assessees are requested to produce their copies of challans for verification. This is done with a view to avoid the initiation of recovery proceedings and consequent harassment in those cases where payments have already been made.

(b) Instructions have been issued to ensure proper maintenance of records and adjustment of all tax payments to avoid harassment to the tax Payers.

#### Exchange of mutilated notes

917. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases regarding exchange of mutilated notes pending with Reserve Bank of India as on 29th February, 1976; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to clear the arrears?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI)**

(a) the number of cases regarding exchange of mutilated notes pending with various offices of the Reserve Bank of India as on 29th February, 1976 was 41,495.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has taken several steps to expedite the clearance of arrears. Additional staff has been sanctioned to the Claims Sections and a proposal

to open Claims Sections at Reserve Bank of India's sub-offices at Ahmedabad, Bhuvaneswar, Gauhati and Jaipur is under active consideration. Reserve Bank of India has instructed Public Sector Banks to provide facilities at all their branches for exchange of slightly mutilated notes and notes divided into two halves but clearly identifiable as being parts of the same note. All banks, Posts and Telegraph Offices and Railways have been asked to accept slightly mutilated or badly soiled notes in payment of their dues. In order to minimise the hardship to the general public, priority is accorded for the disposal of cases involving fewer notes.

#### Beggars at places of tourist attraction

918 **SHRI K SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problem of beggars that haunt at places of tourist attraction; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to eradicate the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eradicating the problem of beggars at the places of tourist attraction is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, the Department of Tourism has been periodically reminding the State Governments and impressing upon them to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate this problem particularly from the vicinity of the places of tourist interest in their respective States in the light of the instructions contained in the Prime Minister's letter addressed to all the State Governments on 9th August, 1971.

It has been reported by the State Governments that they have instructed

their respective Superintendents of Police to post police constables at the places of tourist interest in their respective States in order to keep places of tourist attraction clean from beggars etc.

While begging is a social and economic problem and keeping places of tourist interest free from beggars is a normal function of State Authorities, the Department of Tourism will continue its efforts to persuade every one concerned to take suitable measures in this regard.

**World Banks Assistance for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Faizabad District of U. P.**

919 SHRI R. K SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of World Bank assistance earmarked for minor irrigation scheme in Faizabad District in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) what was the target date for distribution of the World Bank assistance to farmers under the minor irrigation scheme and the amount actually disbursed upto 28th February, 1976;

(c) the particular reasons for which the assistance could not be disbursed by the target date; and

(d) when the target of disbursement is likely to be achieved and the special steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM)** (a) Presumably the Hon Member is referring to the U.P. Agricultural Credit Agreement for which was signed with International Development Association on 8-6-1973. This agreement provides for a credit of US \$ 38 million to finance a 3 year programme of farmers investments in minor irrigation in 14 Districts in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh including Faizabad Distt. No amount has been earmarked for Faizabad District as such in the Credit agreement.

(b) to (d): The closing date for the project is 31st December, 1978. The current expectation is that the amount of the credit would be disbursed by that date. The amount actually disbursed by 29-2-1978 in Faizabad Distt. through the Land Development Bank is Rs. 1.79 crores.

**Export subsidy for jute mills**

920. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export subsidy holds no benefit for jute mills; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b) Various measures which have been adopted by the Government to make our exports more competitive have resulted in gains to the jute mills as well

बिदेशों में बैंकों में व्याप्त रखने वाले भारतीय

921. डा० सलमीनारायण चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की उपा करेगे हि ।

(क) क्या मरकार ने भारत में स्थायी रूप से रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के बिदेशों में बैंकों में खातों के बाते में पता लगाने के लिये कोई अधियान आरम्भ किया है ।

(ख) ग एक वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थायी व्यक्तियों ने विवाह किनने का रण बनाये नाटम नहीं किये थे, और

(ग) ग एक वर्ष के दौरान बिदेशों से हिन्दी उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और राजस्थान को कितनी प्रवर्गात्मा भेजी गई ।

वित्त भवी (बी सी० शुक्रवार) :

(क) विवेकी भवा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 के अन्तर्गत, भारत में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा विटेनों में वैक जाते भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुबति से ही रखे आ सकते हैं। कार्मिक और प्रजावानिक सुधार विधान का प्रबन्धन निदेशालय, जिस पर विवेकी भवा विनियमन अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के मामलों का पता लगाने और अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की जिम्मेदारी है, विवेशों में से से अनुचित बैंक जानों का पता लगाने और ऐसे जाते रखने - न से व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ व रख ई करने का भ नियन्तर करता है।

(ब) बर्बाद निवेशालय द्वारा सूखा इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सांस्कृतिक पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य के आंकड़े घसग से संकलित नहीं किए जाते। लेकिन नीचे दिए गए आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की नई दिल्ली और कानपुर की शाखाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों प्रदान दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब और मध्य प्रदेश में है।

(करोड़ रुपए)

वर्ष	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नई दिल्ली	भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कानपुर	जोड़
1974.	104.86	5.52	110.38
1975	200.91	7.70	208.61

2 ये आंकड़े देश में प्राप्त होने वाली कुल रकमों के हैं। जिनमें नियर्ति में होने वाली प्राप्तियों को छोड़ बरंग भवी प्रदर्श की गई व नियिक और व नियिक प्रेषणांश मिल गे।

3 1975 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं बरंग बैंकों से प्राप्त वितरणियों की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा आच के अंतर्गत ही रही है।

सोक्षियत मंदि, अमरीका तथा ब्रिटेन को नियर्ति तथा उनसे आयात

972 डा० लद्दीलालाबाल पौडेय :

क्या बार्बाद अन्य यह बताने की बात बरंगे कि गल जीन वर्षों के दीर्घन मछली भोजियत संबंध, अमरीका तथा ब्रिटेन को बिन बस्तुओं का नियर्ति हुआ तथा वहाँ से किन बस्तुओं का आयात हुआ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपर्यंती (बी विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :

नियर्ति को गई अवै (1972-73, 1973-74 तथा 1974-75)

इथकर्था उत्पाद, कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पद इर्दीन बनावनि तेल (गध रहित), तमाक, ममले, चीनी, फल तथा सम्बियां, सगथ तेल, सुगन्ध तथा सुरम सामग्री, तवा बाजान उत्पाद, प्रयोगक तथा खनिज पदार्थ और संकेय टैक्सटाइल फैक्ट्रियम तथा विनियमित सामान (क्यर और पटसन को छोड़ कर), चमड़े की चीज़, खाल तथा चमडिया, इजी-नियरी माल, हस्तशिल्प, ऊर तथा अन्य जानवरों के बाल (मानव केवों के अलावा), मलीन (विज्ञी इनर), कलात्मक बस्तुएं, संप्रह करने वाले और पुरातन बस्तुएं तथा अन्य विनियमित माल।

आयात की रही थी : ( 1972-73, 1973-74 तक 1974-75 )

गेहूं बिना पिसा अनाज बनस्तुति तेल (पूर्व रहित) बयस्क तथा बनिय पदार्थ बन्तु का बना सामान बिजली की भवीतों को छोड़कर अन्य भवीत बिजली की भवीत, सम्बन्ध तथा साधित, परिवहन उपस्कर, विनियमित उंचरक, रबड़ से बनी बन्तुएं जिसमें कच्चा रबड़ भी शामिल है, काशज तथा गता, सुखी तथा रही काशज, भोजी, भूत्यवान तथा अर्धभूत्यवान रस्त (बिना तराजे हुए तथा तराजे हुए) जोहा तथा इम्पात, रासायनिक तत्त्व तथा योगिक, औषधीय तथा भेषजीय उत्पाद, वैज्ञानिक, डाक्टरी, इंस्ट सम्बन्धी, भाषा तील तथा कन्द्रोल करने के यन्त्र तथा सम्बन्ध फोटोयांफिक तथा सिनेमाटोयांफिक सप्लाइड मृतिका निर्माण मामधी, रगने, कमाने तथा कलर करने की मामधी, बिन्फोटक तथा अतिशब्दावी की बन्तुएं सोयाबीन तेल, बाय यन्त्र तथा उनका सहायक सामान ।

### बमडे के सामान का निर्धारण

923. डा० सहभीमाराज अंडेय क्या वाकिय मन्त्री यह बनाने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बमडे के स.मान का निर्धारण कर्फी बढ़ा है ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो कौन-कौन से देश इन बस्तुओं का आयात कर रहे हैं और इमका निर्धारण किनने प्राप्तिशाल बढ़ा है; और

(ग) बमडे के स.मान का निर्धारण बढ़ाने और इस उद्दोग को वाकिय की दृष्टि से मुग़लित बनाने हेतु क्या उपाय किये यादे हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

वाकिय अंशलय में उच्चांशी (वी विश्ववाच प्रताप सिंह) (क) और (ख) आरत में बमडे का स.मान आयात करने वाले प्रमुख देश जापान, यूक्त र यह अमरीका तथा पर्जित जर्मनी है ।

(वी) वाकिय के सामान के विवर, जो 1973-74 में 6.17 करोड़ रु० के हुए के, बढ़कर 1974-75 में 12.83 करोड़ रु० के हो गए और इस तरह समान 107 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

सरकार द्वारा लिए गए विवरण किए गए संबर्धन उचाय

बमडे के स.मान के निर्धारण बढ़ाने और इस उद्दोग को वाकियक रूप में मुग़लित बनाने के लिए किए गए/किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) बमडे के भवीतों के अधिकार पर उचित निर्धारितों के लिए आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत आयात प्रतिपूर्ति दी जाती है ।

(2) विभान से भेजे जाने वाले माल के अधिकार पर बमडे के स.मान के निर्धारण को विभान भाड़ा उदान उपलब्ध है ।

(3) निम्नलिखित के लिए मुद्रा-वाहा सहायता दी गई है —

(क) बमडे के जूने और परिव्यान

(ख) बमडे की बमडे और सैद्धाने ।

(ग) बमडे के जूने के अपर, जूने के अन्तर और बमडे में बना स.मान ।

(4) बमडे तथा बमडे से नियमित स.मान पर, जिनमें जूने आमिल हैं, विभिन्न दरों पर जुल्का वित्ती दी जाती है ।

(5) तैयार बमडे तथा बमडे के स.मान के भवीतों में वृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने की सरकारी नीति के अनुसरण में अर्ज

तैयार कीजी और चमड़ी को  
के नियतीतों पर 1-8-1973  
के कोटा-प्रतिक्रिया लागू कर  
किया गया है।

(6) अर्द्ध-तैयार चमड़े के सभी  
विविधता अर्द्ध तैयार चमड़े  
की ल.इमें-प्राप्त जमता के  
बदावर नया ल.इमेंस निए  
किया तैयार कमड़ा बनाने की  
जमता स्वापित कर सकते हैं।

(7) रसायन-सामग्री, रंजक-  
सामग्री और चमड़ा भवीनरी  
की सूची में विभिन्न प्रकार  
की ऐसे मट्टे/उत्पाद जोड़  
कर उनका विस्तार किया  
गया है जो आर० ई० पी०  
लाइमेंसों के आधार पर  
प्रायोगित नियतीकों द्वारा  
आयात के जानी होते हैं  
और इसके लिए उन्हें हर  
वार ई० जी० टी० ई० नहीं  
जाना पड़ेगा।

(8) भवीनरी नवा रंजक या सामग्री  
के अ.यात के यम्बन्द में  
आयात प्रतिपूर्ति की प्रति-  
ज्ञाता विद्यमान प्रतिज्ञाता से  
अधिक कर दी गई है।

(9) राज्य व्यापार नियम को  
विविध ग्रन्थों में 158 ल.वा  
इ० की कुल जागत में 5  
साम.न्य सुविधा केन्द्र एक  
दिवाल इन प्रकोष्ठ, एक सोल  
सम्बन्ध चमड़ा अदि की  
स्वापना करने के लिए प्राप्ति-  
कृत किया गया है।

(10) चमड़ा उद्योग के विकास  
कार्यक्रम की देखभाल के लिए  
उद्योग नवा नामक  
पूर्ति

भवानीलय के विषयक के  
भवीन चमड़ा विकास नियम  
स्वापित किया जा रहा है।

(11) तैयार चमड़े नवा जून समेत  
चमड़े से बने सामान को उन  
प्राप्त उद्योगों की सूची  
में शामिल कर निया गया है  
जो नियम भने के पाव हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पर्यटन केन्द्रों  
का विकास

924. शा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :  
भी हुक्म जन्म कहाय :

क्या पर्यटन और नावर विद्यमान मन्त्री  
यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान  
के कर्तव्य महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक स्थलों को  
पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकासित करने की  
माग की गई है और यदि हा, तो वे स्थल कौन-  
कौन से हैं,

(ख) क्या इन राज्यों ने ऐतिहासिक  
महत्व के कर्तव्य विद्यमान पर्यटन केन्द्रों का  
और विकास करने की भी माग की है और  
यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) इम बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-  
वाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नावर विद्यमान वंशास्त्रमें  
राज्य भंगी (श्री सुरेन्द्र चाल सिंह) : (क)  
से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव  
प्राप्त नहीं हमा है।

राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने भरतपुर  
तथा ईल के समेकित विकास का सुझाव दिया  
वा। अत राजस्थान सरकार से एक व्यापक  
योजना तैयार करने का अनुरोध किए गया  
वा विसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस वीच

पर्टेन विभाग ने रेलवे स्टेशन से पक्षी विहार तथा भरतपुर के किले तक के पहुंच भारी के एक भाग का सुधार तथा स्थल-वृक्ष निर्माण करने पर 3. 69 लाख रुपये का खर्च किया है तथा अग्रणी किले से अग्रणी के सर्वोपाधिकारी नाहरगढ़ किले तक सड़क के सुधार के लिए 4. 94 लाख रुपए की राशि भी स्वीकृत कर दी है।

जैसलमेर स्थित बर्तमान पर्टेन बंगले के विस्तार के लिए भी एक प्रस्ताव राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा किया गया था जिसकी जांच अतिरिक्त निषिद्धियों के उपलब्ध होने के संपर्क ही की जाएगी।

#### Misuse of import licences

925. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have so far been adopted in view of the 20-point economic programme to prevent economic offences like improper use of import licences;

(b) how many complaints have been lodged in this regard with C.B.I. by his Ministry; and

(c) how many complaints pertain to West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) An ordinance to amend the Imports & Exports (Control) Act was promulgated on 4th November, 1975. The Ordinance has since been replaced by the Imports & Exports (Control) Amendment Act (No. 12 of 1976). The amended Act empowers the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports to deal more effectively with economic offences relating to misutilisation of imported goods and misrepresentation of facts in obtaining import licences.

(b) During 1975-76, complaints have been lodged by the Import Trade Control Authorities with the C.B.I. in 28 cases.

(c) Only one case pertains to West Bengal

#### Working Hours of Bankmen

926. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks have discussed the extension of the working hours of bankmen from 6½ hours to 8 hours;

(b) whether any final decision in the matter has been taken in consultation with the bank employees;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a rational policy for working hours for employees in public sector undertakings and the Central Government employees; and

(d) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed in the matter?

#### THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). During the meeting of the chief executive of public sector banks held on 24th February 1976, a suggestion was made to increase the working hours of bank employees. No final decision has been taken.

(c) and (d). The effective working hours of office employees both in Central Government and banks, are 6½ hours per day, except on Saturday which is a halfworking day for banks but a full working day in Government on all Saturdays other than the Second Saturday in a month.

As far as public sector undertakings are concerned, Government do not have any specific proposal to evolve a new policy for working hours of their employees.

**Insurance Scheme for Government Employees**

927. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission had suggested that by paying Rs. 5 a Government employee might be given a policy of Rs. 5,000 and the actual amount will be refunded without interest if he retires;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests at present;

(c) whether a great majority of the employees want this scheme while their JCM representatives hold different views individually; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to circulate the scheme for opinion and take a decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). The Third Central Pay Commission had recommended an insurance scheme for Central Government employees, which on a monthly contribution of Rs. 5/- would provide a cover of Rs. 5000/- on death while in service to the family of the deceased Government servant and a return of the actual amount contributed by him without addition of any interest in case of superannuation or demission of office for any reason. The representatives of the Staff Side in the National Council of the JCM did not favour this scheme on the ground that the scheme covered only the risk of death during service and did not provide for any additional benefit on retirement. Accordingly, an improved scheme was prepared and circulated for the consideration of the Staff representatives. The modified scheme has since been accepted by them. Further action to implement the scheme is in hand.

**Decision to Prohibit Manufacture of Coloured Sarees on Powerlooms**

928. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to prohibit manufacture of coloured sarees on powerlooms;

(b) if so, whether this will seriously affect a very large number of Powerlooms in Maharashtra and those affected have appealed to Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The production of coloured sarees on powerlooms has been banned since 1966.

(b) and (c). Representations that the ban will seriously affect a large number of powerlooms in Maharashtra have been received; review of the ban has also been demanded. Government have considered all aspects of the matter and have decided to maintain the ban and to enforce the same strictly.

**Export of Sugar**

929. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of export of sugar in the current year upto 31st December, 1975 and prospects of further exports upto 31st March, 1976 and how do they compare with last two years' exports;

(b) the figures of unit value realizations for the above periods; and

(c) how do they compare with internal prices for levy sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). The information is given  
in the statement attached.

Statement

Period	Quantity	Value	Quantity in Lakh Tonnes		Value in Rs. Crores
			Unit Value (Rs. per Tonne)	Average internal Realization (per Tonne)	
I-4-1975 to 31-12-1975 .. .	7.14	301.97	4226	2287	
1975-76 (likely) .. .	12.00	460.00	4072	2287	
1974-75 .. .	6.95	340.56	4900	2242	
1973-74 .. .	2.48	41.89	1700	1596	

Export of Silver

Increase made in the Emoluments of  
Pensioners

930. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of export of silver in the current year, indicating quantity and value thereof;

(b) the countries to which it was exported; and

(c) the impact of export on the smuggling of this metal out of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):  
(a) Between 1-4-75 and 29-2-76 silver weighing 16,06,899 kgs. valued at Rs. 1,92,1422,644 was exported from India.

(b) The exports were effected mainly to U.K., U.S.A., France, Switzerland, Italy, Dubai and U.A.R.

(c) Intelligence reports and other indications confirm that illicit movement of silver has been checked effectively. Apart from the official exports of silver, the anti-smuggling drive has also contributed towards containing the unauthorised export of silver.

931. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any increase has been made in the pension and dearness allowance of pensioners during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the increase made at each time for each one of the categories of the pensioners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI  
SUSHILA ROHATGI):

(a) and (b). Increase in pension. As a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission the following decisions were taken:—

(i) The pension is calculated on the basis of 33/80 instead of 30/80 of the average emoluments of 36 months prior to retirement.

(ii) The maximum quantum of pension has been raised from Rs. 675 p.m. to Rs. 1,000 p.m.

(iii) The maximum amount of DCR Gratuity has been raised from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 30,000.

(iv) The maximum family pension has been raised from Rs. 150 p.m. to Rs. 250 p.m. and the minimum from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 p.m.

The above decisions were given effect from 1-1-73, except that the calculation of emoluments for pension is now based on 10 months average w.e.f. 1-3-76.

#### Relief to pensioners

The Third Pay Commission recommended the grant of relief at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to minimum of Rs. 5 and maximum of Rs. 25, to pensioners, as and when there is a 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960-100), the relief for the first time being paid when the index average reaches 216. Three instalments of relief have already been granted on this basis covering the index average up to 248. These have been sanctioned w.e.f. 1-8-73, 1-1-74 and 1-4-74 respectively. In addition to the above relief, pensioners who retired before 1-1-73 have also been granted an *ad hoc* relief ranging from Rs. 15—35 per month with effect from 1-1-73. In his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has announced the grant of an *ad hoc* relief of 10 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10, and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. w.e.f. 1st October, 1975, in addition to the above.

The reliefs already sanctioned to pensioners as well as the additional *ad hoc* relief announced for them in the Budget Speech will also extend to family pensioners.

#### Tourist Traffic

932. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the years 1974 and 1975, country-wise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-10476/76.)

(b) The amounts of foreign exchange earned from tourism at current prices are estimated at Rs. 93.2 crores for 1974 and 104.2 crores for 1975.

#### Opening of Regional Rural Banks in Himachal Pradesh

933. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Regional Rural Banks opened in the State of Himachal Pradesh under the 20-Point economic programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No Regional Rural Bank has yet been set up in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

मध्य प्रदेश में विभान सेवा से जुड़े पर्सनल के मध्य

934. श्री भारतीय भवार-सेवा पर्सनल और नायर विभान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वायु मार्ग से जुड़े पर्सनल केन्द्रों को संड़ा कितनी है और व्या अन्य पर्सनल केन्द्रों को भी विभान सेवा से जोड़न का प्रस्ताव विचारायें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हो, तो तत्परत्वीय मुद्दा दाते व्या हैं?

पर्सनल और नायर विभान मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख). इविधन एवं नायर विभान इस समय वायु प्रदेश में विभा-

किंवदं १२१ केन्द्रों के लिए सेवाएं पर्याप्त भासित कर रही है:—

1. भौतिक
2. इन्दीर
3. आतिथ्य
4. बच्चुराहो।

कारपोरेशन की पांचवीं बोर्डरिंग के द्वारा राज्य में किन्हीं और पर्यटन केन्द्रों को दिवान सेवा के जोड़ने की कोई बीज नारं नहीं है।

नई विभान सेवा शारम्भ करने की घोषणा

935. की जावीर नंदर : क्या चंद्रम और नानर विभानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य को व्यापान में रखते हुये कि विभानन वाटे की पूर्ति कर सी है, देश में नई विभान सेवाएं शारम्भ करने को कोई बीजना नैवार की है और यदि हाँ, तो उससम्बन्धीय कानूनेका क्या है;

(ख) क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बायू मार्ट पर जी कोई विभान सेवाएं बताये जाने की घोषणा है और यदि हाँ, तो किन देशों में और कहाँ से कहाँ तक?

चंद्रम और नानर विभानन मंत्री जी राज बहादुर) : (क) विभानन ईडन के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक वृद्धि तथा ईडियन एवं लाइस्ट द्वारा अपने विभान बेड़े में से छोटा और बाह्य उड़न विभानों की विकास देने के निम्न के परिणामस्वरूप, कुछ समय पूर्व कारपोरेशन ने 17 नवरों की विभान सेवाएं, जो बहुत ही अलाभदार थीं, समाप्त कर दी थीं। तब से ईडियन एवं लाइस्ट के लिये

बोर्डरिंग एवं रायपुर की सेवाएं पुनः शारम्भ करना सम्भव नहीं है। 1976 की बीम्प काली न सबवाली में कारपोरेशन का केन्द्रों की सेवा को भी पुनः शारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ईडियन एवं लाइस्ट का किलहाल कोई नई सेवा शारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(1) एवं इंडिया हारा 1976 के द्वारा निम्न नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विभान सेवाएं शारम्भ की गई हैं अब वह की जायेगी :—

(i) 1 फरवरी, 1976 से :

बम्बई से दरभाना दिल्ली दुबाबी के लिए एक उडान तथा बाड़ी लेव में समाप्त होने वाली तीन अंतरिक्ष उडानें।

(ii) 1 अप्रैल, 1976 से :

(क) दो मास्को विभान सेवाओं का लम्बन तक विस्तार।

(ख) कुईत में समाप्त होने वाली एक सेवा का आवेदन विस्तार तक विस्तार।

(ग) इसके अंतिरिक्ष कारपोरेशन की बर्तमान सेवाओं के बाबेत्तन के ढांचे में भी उन परिवर्तन किया जायेगा :

(2) ईडियन एवं लाइस्ट ने जी ईड ने विकेन्ड और भाले (मालदीव) के द्वीप उपनिषद में जी बार की विभान सेवा शारम्भ की है।

**Bonds Purchased under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme**

936. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1092 on the 23rd January, 1976 regarding bonds purchased under Voluntary Disclosure scheme and state:

(a) the total value of the bonds purchased under the Voluntary Disclosure scheme upto 15th January, 1976 and the extent to which this amount falls short of the estimates of Government in this regard;

(b) the number of persons who have not purchased bonds even after submitting applications in this regard and the amount involved;

(c) whether the interest on the amount received against the bonds will be paid annually or only at the time of maturity; and

(d) whether any person can reinvest the amount of interest in bonds and if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Investments upto 15th January 1976 in 5½ per cent Bonds, 1985, issued under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, amounted to Rs. 15.89 crores; as per latest reports (as on 11th March 1976) investments have amounted to Rs. 38.76 crores. The response has been much more than anticipated at the time of introduction of the Scheme.

(b) Investment in 5½ per cent Bonds, 1985 was to be made in respect of declarations of voluntarily disclosed income and wealth. As per information presently available, against 2,54,528 such declarations, 2,38,257 depositors have actually made the investment upto 11th March, 1976. The amount required to be invested in respect of declarations of the voluntarily disclosed income works out to Rs. 34.47 crores. Information is not available

regarding investment to be made on account of declarations of wealth as this is based on the wealth disclosed for the last of the assessment years for which declaration was made. However, upto 11th March, 1976, total investment including that made in respect of declarations of wealth has amounted to Rs. 38.76 crores.

The concessions and immunities provided under the Scheme will be available only to the declarants who satisfy the prescribed conditions including due investment in Bonds.

(c) Interest on 5½ per cent Bonds, 1985 is payable half-yearly on 20th April and 20th October each year.

(d) No Sir. There is no provision for re-investment of interest in 5½% Bonds, 1985.

**मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन का विकास**

937. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि की स्वीकृति दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह प्रदेश के विशाल क्षेत्र और अनेक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक नगरों का ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त धनराशि पर्याप्त नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त धनराशि में वृद्धि करने का है।

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ नये पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या उनका पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने के लिये कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुच्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) योजना आयोग ने राज्यीय क्षेत्र में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में पर्यटन स्कीमों के लिए 140 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया था। इसके अतिरिक्त, पर्यटन विभाग ने खजुराहो, सांची, भोपाल तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में सुविधाओं का सृजन किया है। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का 50 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान भोपाल में एक 100 शय्याओं वाले मोटल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) से (घ) : साधनों को तंगी के कारण, पर्यटन विभाग का अपने प्रवत्तनों को खजुराहो, सांची तथा भोपाल में सुविधाओं का विकास करने पर केन्द्रित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सीमित साधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यीय दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में योजनागत, परिव्यय में वृद्धि करना सम्भव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास

938. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 में मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) वर्ष 1975-76 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को उक्त परियोजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का बुरहानपुर में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास उनकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों में वर्तमान अवधि संभावित लोक-प्रियता के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए खजुराहो, सांची, भोपाल तथा कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाओं की पहले ही व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन योजनाओं पर 1974-75 के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किए गए व्यय तथा 1975-76 के दौरान संभावित व्यय को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) पर्यटन योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उपदान दिए जाने की प्रणाली को अब बदल कर दिया गया है। तथापि, योजना आयोग ने राज्यीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए 12 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार का पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान बुरहानपुर में एक पर्यटक विश्राम गृह का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य सरकार की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2 लाख प्रए की व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

## विवरण

क्रम	वास्तविक	प्रत्याशित
मं० स्कौल का	वर्ष	वर्ष
नाम	1974-75	1975-76
	इष्ट	इष्ट
1. बाबूरामों में पानी का प्रबंध	2,40,000	75,000
2. सांची में पानी का प्रबंध	70,000	—
3. कान्हा किस्ली में पानी का प्रबंध	3 60,000	—
4. खोराल में पूला होस्टल	30,000	74,000
कुल	4,00,000	1,49,000

## विष्णु-वासित करघों के कपड़े का निर्वात

939. श्री वंशा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वासित वंशी यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान विष्णु-वासित करघों के कपड़े का कुल कितना निर्वात किया गया; और

(ख) क्या पश्चिम एशिया तथा नैटिन अमरीका में इसके लिये नई मधियों की खोज की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है?

वासित वंशीलय में उच्चारी (श्री प्रभालय प्रसाद लिल) : (क) 1975-76 (दिसंबर 1975 तक) के दौरान विष्णु-2992 LS-4.

वासित करघों के 1.30 करोड़ परे मूल्य के कपड़े का निर्वात होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) पश्चिम एशिया तथा नैटिन अमरीका सहित विदेशी मंडियों में हमारे सूने वस्त्रों के लिए, जिसमें विद्युत वासित करघों का करड़ा भी शामिल है, नई मंडियों का पता लगाना एक मतदृ प्रक्रिया है।

वर्ष प्रवृत्ति में वैक लाकरों की तलाशी

940. श्री वंशा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित वंशी यह बताने की क्षमा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन व्यक्तियों के वैक लाकरों की तलाशी ली गई;

(ख) प्रन्येक मामले में कितने मूल्य के जैवरान, मोता वरामद किया गया; और

(ग) दोषों परे गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

राजस्व और देखिया विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य वंशी (श्री प्रभालय कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) में (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 1975 में ली गई, वैक लाकरों की तलाशियों के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सूचना समाप्त न पर रखे गए अनुबन्ध-1 में दी गई है। [प्रन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये मरुता LT 10477/76]

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 1975 में ली गई, वैक लाकरों की तलाशियों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्या सभा पट्टन पर रखे पए अनुबन्ध II में दी गई है। [प्रन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिये संघरा LT 10477/76]

विदेशी मुद्रा प्रबंधन प्राधिकारियों ने 1975 में मध्य प्रदेश में किसी वैक लाकर की तलाशी नहीं नी।

प्रश्न के अनु (क), (ख) और (ग) के बारे में, सोगा-गूलक अधिनियम से तम्भनियन सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उभय प्रकल्प इस रख दे जायेगी।

20 सुनी आधिक कार्यक्रम को कियान्वित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया छप्पन

941. और मंत्रा छरण दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने के इन करेंगे कि प्रधान मन्त्री के 20 सूत्रों आधिक कार्यक्रम को कियान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1975-76 के दीरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने मध्य प्रदेश में निवांन ग्रामीण लोगों को कितनी राशि का छूट दिया?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राष्ट्रीय लंबी (श्री प्रज्ञव कुमार नूरी): ये विज्ञेन प्रकार के आंकड़े जिनमें मांगे गये हैं उनमें उन्नत्य नहीं है। फिरन्तु 20 सूत्रों का आंकिक प्रधान मन्त्री कार्यक्रम में मरकार और बैंकों द्वारा कई छूट योजनाएं बनायी गई हैं ताकि कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये आधिक दृष्टि से कपड़ों वर्गों को अधिक उदाध्योग रियायती दरों पर वित्त य महायना दी जा सके। इनमें महाता की ये योजनाएं शामिल हैं। (1) मरकार से भूमि परे वाले भूमिकृत मन्दूरों को खेती करने यथार्थ अन्य इनमें मध्यनियन व्यवे करने के निये महायना, (2) भूमिहीन मन्दूरों, छोटे किंवदन्तों और गिरिजियों में छूट की वस्तुओं पर रोक लगाये जाने से उन्नति है। छूट ग्रामार को पूरा करने और ग्रामीण कर्जदारों को ममाल करने के कार्यक्रम के क्रियकार्य न्यून के लिये सत्ता सत्ता, (3) मुक्ति है। बंधा मन्दूरों की, उनके पुरावास के पर्याय जन उत्तरादिक उद्योगों में महायना, (4) हक्करचा इकारों और गिरिकारों को महायना, और (5) शिक्षित बैकारों को, आवामक वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिये

उचित वरदुकान स्वाक्षर करने जैसे रोजगार शुरू करने में सहायता। इनके अतिरिक्त बैंकों ने विशेषी उत्तरादिक दर योजना एस० एफ० डी० ए०/एम० एफ० डी० ए० अधिकतरों, कृषक सेवा समितियों आदि जैसी वर्तमान योग्यताओं के अधीन की जाने वाली सहायता को बढ़ाने के भी उत्तरादिक किये हैं।

#### Export of Cotton by State Cooperative Marketing Federation

942. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to allow Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation to export 35,000 bales comprising mainly damaged second grade cotton of last year's stock is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands; and

(c) the likely time involved in clearing the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed particulars of the cotton sought to be exported have not so far been received from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

#### Income Tax on Recurring Deposits

943. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10 year cumulative time deposits in Post Offices are free from income tax;

(b) whether recurring deposits for the same period in nationalised banks are subject to income tax; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend exemption to recurring deposits in nationalised banks also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Sums deposited by an individual out of his income chargeable to tax in a ten-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposit) Rules, 1959 qualify for deduction under section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in computing the total income of the depositor.

(b) Sums deposited in recurring accounts with nationalised banks do not qualify for deduction under section 80C of the Income-tax Act.

(c) Government do not propose to extend the tax concession under section 80C of the Income-tax Act to recurring deposits with nationalised banks.

ference to the following, were discussed at the Conference:—

- (1) Laying down a sound infrastructure for the development programmes;
- (2) Effective enforcement of the reservation orders in favour of handloom sector.
- (3) Ensuring regular and adequate availability of inputs;
- (4) Revitalisation of dormant societies and expansion of co-operative coverage;
- (5) Marketing of handloom products;
- (6) New Development schemes under the 20-Point Programme;
- (7) Measures to develop exports; and
- (8) Arrangements for review and monitoring of programme

The Conference has given broad guidelines for the programme of work to be undertaken. Already, thirteen intensive Development Projects— one in each State with handloom population of 40,000 or more and 20 Export Production Projects in different parts of India have been approved in principle for implementation.

**Conference of Ministers-in-Charge of Handloom Development in States**

944 SHRI C JANARDHANAN  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he had convened a high-level Conference of Ministers-in-charge of Handloom Development in States to review the progress made in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme regarding handloom sector, and

(b) if so the main features and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Conference was held in New Delhi on the 18th February, 1976. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister and was attended by Ministers-in-Charge of Handloom Development in States and Union Territories. The major aspects of handloom development, with particular re-

**Impact of cut in U.S. Aid to World Bank**

945 SHRI C JANARDHANAN:  
SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether the United States of America has decided to cut its contribution to World Bank;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) to what extent will it effect our economy and development projects; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, when the 4th Replenishment of IDA (World Bank's soft lending affiliate) for US \$4.5 billion was agreed to in Nairobi in 1973, the United States pledged a contribution of \$1.5 billion or a third of the total as compared to their contribution of \$960 million or 40 per cent of the 3rd Replenishment of \$2.4 billion. While considering authorisation of the first of the four annual instalments of \$875 million each towards the 4th Replenishment, the United States House of Representatives has voted a reduction of \$55 million. A final decision will emerge only after deliberations in the Senate.

(c) No significant effect on India's economy and development projects is expected.

(d) Does not arise.

**Schemes Formulated by Nationalised Banks to benefit S. C. and S. T.**

**946. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated and implemented by each of the nationalised banks to benefit the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society from 1st April, 1975 to 1st March, 1976; and

(b) the total amount of loan disbursed by each bank to the above categories of people, separately?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) Public sector banks have been implementing a variety of schemes to provide credit assistance to the weaker sections of the community, including members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For persons having cultivable land or allotted new land, banks have endeavoured to provide finance for cultivation as also for improving land and irrigation. Banks have also provided credit assistance for purchase of milch animals, bullock carts or other inputs required for undertaking endeavours in agriculture and allied fields. In the context of the steps being taken by Government for liquidation of rural indebtedness under the 20-Point Economic Programme, public sector banks are devoting greater attention to the provision of adequate credit to the rural poor on on-going schemes as well as on the schemes specifically formulated as part of the Programme.

(b) The present system of data compilation does not provide for categorisation of advances according to the Castes of the borrowers. However, bankwise information relating to the number of accounts financed by public sector banks and the amount outstanding under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme which aims at providing credit assistance to weaker sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is set out in the Statement attached.

**Statement**

Number of Borrowal Accounts and amount outstanding of Public Sector Banks under the differential rates of Interest Scheme as at the end of September, 1975

(Rs. Lakhs)

		No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount out- standing
A	State Bank of India	144299	641.32
B.	Subsidiaries of SBI	36001	128.22

			(Rs. Lakhs)
			No. of Borrowal out- standing Accounts
<b>C. Nationalised Banks</b>			
1. Central Bank of India	.	.	14537 63.48
2. Bank of India	.	.	14896 73.98
3. Punjab National Bank	.	.	20954 145.39
4. Bank of Baroda	.	.	12676 86.35
5. United Commercial Bank	.	.	12403 59.86
6. Canara Bank.	.	.	37314 125.46
7. United Bank of India	.	.	12881 43.70
8. Dena Bank	.	.	6374 22.51
9. Syndicate Bank	.	.	30302 134.81
10. Union Bank of India	.	.	29086 143.39
11. Allahabad Bank	.	.	1570 6.07
12. Bank of Maharashtra	.	.	6561 28.88
13. Indian Bank	.	.	7378 29.80
14. Indian Overseas Bank	.	.	4685 19.19
Total (A+B+C)			<u>391917</u> <u>1752.41</u>

#### Banking Service Commission

947. SHRI S M SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Service Commission has since been constituted; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Banking Service Commission has not yet been established.

#### R.S.S. Infiltration in Banks

948. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the news report dated 21st February, 1976 that R.S.S. boys are infiltrating in non-nationalised banks on a large scale; and

(b) if so, action proposed by Government to check such R.S.S. infiltration in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen an article in the Weekly "Current" dated the 21st February, 1976 which refers to this matter.

(b) Necessary vigilance is being maintained in this regard and appropriate action under the law is taken against those found involved in the activities of the banned organisations.

रिजर्व बैंक भाफ इंडिया तथा भाय बैंकों  
द्वारा कृषि ऋण दिया जाना

949. जी शंकर दयाल स्तिहः क्या वित्त  
मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक भाफ इंडिया तथा  
दूसरे बैंकों द्वारा, अलग-अलग विभिन्न राज्यों  
को कृषि ऋण के रूप में 31 जनवरी, 1976  
तक कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ख) किन राज्यों ने इस बारे में निधान-  
रित लक्ष्य के अन्तरार इस ऋण का उपयोग  
नहीं किया है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी  
राज्य मन्त्री (जी प्रभाव कुमार भट्टर्स) :

(क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और  
वाणिज्यिक बैंक, कृषि ऋण राज्य सरकारों  
के माध्यम से नहीं देते। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक  
अन्यावधि ऋण सुविधा राज्य सहकारी बैंकों  
को मुनाफ़ करता है ताकि वे मौसमी कृषि  
कार्यों का वित्त पोषण कर सकें। रिजर्व बैंक  
प्रनुभोदित कृषि कार्यों के लिए मध्यावधि  
ऋण भी उपलब्ध करता है जो कि अन्ततः  
केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों और प्राविधिक कृषि  
सहकारी ऋण नियमितियों के माध्यम से कृषकों  
तक पहुंचता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा  
विभिन्न राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को 1975-76  
(जुलाई, 1975 से 31 जनवरी, 1976 तक)  
स्वीकृत अल्पावधि ऋण सीमाओं और इन  
सीमाओं के उपयोग की मात्रा के राज्यबाबर  
आंकड़े ममा दस्तावेज पर रखे गए अनुदन्ध I  
में प्रस्तुत हैं। राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को 1975  
में (इस कलेंडर वर्ष के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं)  
स्वीकृत मध्यावधि ऋणों और उनमें से किये

गये माहरणों (इनकल्स) का विवरण सभा  
पट्टन पर रखे गए अनुदन्ध II में है। कृषकों  
को दिये गये कुल कृषि ऋणों की बकाया की  
जून, 1975 के अन्त की राज्यबाबर स्थिति  
सभा पट्टन पर रखे गए अनुदन्ध III में प्रस्तुत  
की गयी है। [वास्तविक रूप में रखे गए। देखिये  
संख्या एस० डी०—10478/76]।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने के  
सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं  
किये जाते हैं।

'मिट्को' द्वारा अधिक की जारी

950. जी शंकर दयाल स्तिहः क्या  
वाणिज्यिक मन्त्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिक व्यापार नियम अधिक  
की जारीद में छोटे व्यापारियों में माल जारीदने  
को प्राविधिकता देता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत 7: महीनों के  
द्वितीय 'मिट्को' ने छोटे अधिक व्यापारियों से  
"किनने वयों का माल जारीदा है,

(ग) क्या अधिक की जारीद के लिये  
'मिट्को' द्वारा किसी नीति वा नियांरण भी  
हुपा है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उत्तममन्त्री मुख्य बातें  
क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य अंतरालमें उत्तमन्त्री (जी  
विवराव ग्रताप सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ।  
यह अधिक की जारीद के मामले में अधिक  
व्यापार के कमज़ोर वर्ष की प्राविधिकता  
देता है।

(क) लगभग 1.25 करोड़ रु.।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) प्रधान व्यापार नियम की खिंच वीति 28 जुलाई, 1975 के उनके व्यापार परिवर्त में निर्धारित की गई है, जिनके एक प्रति रुपा प्रत्यल पर रख दी गयी है। [वर्तमान में रखी गयी। देखिये संस्था एस० टी० 10479/76)

#### Development of Chandka Forest Area for Wild-Life Tourism

951. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a good number of elephants in Chandka forest areas a few miles from Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop it for wild-life tourism by preserving these elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes. We are aware that elephants are occasionally found in the Chandka Forest.

(b) Government has no proposal at present for the development of this particular area for wild life tourism.

#### S. T. C.'s Export Development Fund

952. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export development fund created by the State Trading Corporation has remained unutilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and  
(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details regarding procedure, criteria, etc., for giving assistance from Export Development Fund were finalised towards the end of 1975. Several requests have been received for assistance and these are being processed in accordance with the scheme.

#### Help given by Nationalised Banks to Boost Export Efforts

953. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the help given by nationalised banks to push up export efforts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Export credit being a high priority item, public sector banks have been providing funds for financing exports on liberal scale and at concessional terms. Their outstanding advances in respect of export credit as at the end of December 1973, 1974 and 1975 were as follows:

Outstanding advances  
of Public Sector  
Banks by way of ex-  
port credit  
(Rs in crores.)

Erd-December 1973 550

Erd-December 1974 610

Erd-December 1975 698

The minimum lending rate for advances stipulated by R.B.I. is not applicable to export credit. Banks, including the public sector banks charge

concessional rate of interest on pre-shipment credit, post-shipment credit and for financing exports on deferred payment terms for the duration and within the maximum rates specified by R.B.I. Where pre-shipment or post-shipment credit is required to be extended beyond the period stipulated for concessional ceiling rates of interest, R.B.I. has advised the banks to charge a reasonable and as low a rate of interest as possible, taking into account the priority character of export credit.

Apart from providing working capital finance to units engaged in exports or units engaged in manufacturing for exports, banks have been giving added attention in respect of term finance to industries where a substantial part of the output is meant for exports or where new potential for exports can be quickly built up.

Effective from February 1, 1976 a new scheme entitled Duty Draw Back Credit Scheme has been introduced under which banks grant advances to exporters against their entitlements for Duty Drawbacks as provisionally certified by the Customs authorities. Since banks obtain refinance for these advances from Reserve Bank of India free of interest for a period of 90 days they in turn provide these advances to the exporters free of interest up to a period of 90 days.

Banks have also been permitted to issue bid bonds and performance guarantees in respect of deferred payment contracts up to the value of less than Rs. 50 lakhs where the credit period does not exceed 5 years.

Since August 1975, pre-shipment credit facilities are also extended to firms exporting consultancy services for meeting the expenses of technical and other staff employed for the project and purchase of any materials required for the purpose as also guarantee facilities.

#### "Operation Credit Flood" in Rural Areas

954. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional rural banks have been told to launch the "Operation credit flood" in rural areas;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether this would cover loans to rural clients for non-productive purposes also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Regional Rural Banks have been asked to provide finance for all productive ventures of the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc. in their respective areas of operation. They have also been instructed to provide limited quantities of consumption loans for meeting contingent expenditure relating to the educational and medical requirements of their clientele.

#### Credit Squeeze

955. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Credit squeeze" in force for more than a year and reinforced just before the current busy season has been far from effective;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much bank credit was advanced during the busy season in both food and non-food sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The credit restraint policy, with emphasis on selectivity, has

contributed a great deal to the containment of inflationary pressures and bringing about price stability. During the current busy season, the broad framework of this policy is being retained with selective liberalisation, with the objective of stimulating industrial production.

(c) During the current busy season upto February 27 1973, gross bank credit increased by Rs. 1174 crores, of which credit for public food procurement accounted for Rs 599 crores. During the corresponding period of 1974-75 busy season, gross bank credit increased by Rs. 690 crores, of which credit for public food procurement was of the order of Rs. 189 crores.

#### Import and Export Trade with U.S.A.

956. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest pattern of the import and export trade with U.S.A.;
- (b) whether the export trade with U.S.A. is on the decline and if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):  
(a) In 1974-75 U.S.A. accounted for about 11.4 per cent of our exports and about 16.3 per cent of our imports. The major items of our exports to USA were jute goods, cotton textiles, cashew kernels, sugar, fish and pearls, precious and semi-precious stones while the main items of our imports from USA consisted of wheat, fertilizers, machinery (electrical and non-electrical) and transport equipment.

(b) No, Sir. Our total exports to the USA in 1974-75 were of the order of Rs. 375.79 crores as against Rs. 345.92 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 275.74 crores in 1972-73.

(c) While our exports to the USA have constantly been increasing since 1971-72, Government have taken various steps for promotion of our exports to that country such as participation in the specialised trade fairs, sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams/delegations, conducting of market surveys, holding of a Buyers-Sellers Meet etc.

#### Assistance given by nationalised banks and Financial Institutions to small and medium entrepreneurs

957. DR. RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the nationalised banks and financial institutions have decided to take steps to liberalise the assistance towards the large number of small and medium entrepreneurs;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) how many small and medium entrepreneurs were given such assistance in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):  
(a) and (b). In keeping with the accepted policy to encourage small entrepreneurs, commercial banks, including public sector banks have evolved schemes for assisting small scale industries and small entrepreneurs.

Public sector banks have also formulated special schemes for financing craftsmen and technical entrepreneurs. Under these schemes, banks show special consideration in respect of security, margin, rate of interest, repayment schedule etc. In deserving cases and if the amount of accommodation needed is small, banks consider extension of financial assistance without any margin and also grant clean advances.

State Bank of India and some of the nationalised banks offer financial assistance on liberal terms to manufacturing and processing industries set up in selected areas under Rural Industries Projects, which provide package deal covering consultancy and other assistance to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs for setting up new industries and expanding existing units.

Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to banks to adopt need-based approach and consider totality of the requirements of small borrowers while sanctioning credit for such borrowers.

Industrial Development Bank of India provides refinance at concessional rate of interest to State Financial Corporations and commercial banks for financing small and medium industries. Measures like acceptance of equitable mortgage in place of registered mortgage, provision of consultancy service and stipulation of lower margin in deserving cases have helped small and medium entrepreneurs.

(c) The available data are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed on Library See No. LT-10480 76].

#### Rupee payment agreements

958. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which rupee payment agreements are still in vogue;

(b) whether they apply in general terms or only to particular items of export and import; and

(c) how does the balance of payments position stand with each such country at the end of 31st December, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) \*Arab Republic of Egypt.  
\*\*U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and North Korea.

(b) \*This trade Agreement relates to particular items specified therein for export from each country. However, trade in these items over and above the levels specified in the Trade Agreement and in items not specified therein is also permitted and in such cases, the payments are in free foreign exchange.

\*\*General in terms of all Trade Exchanges.

(c) No information about India's balance of payments with Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan is available. However, technical credit outstanding as on 31-12-75 in favour of India under Indo-Sudan Trade Arrangement it was £ 7,475,000 whereas under the Indo-A.R.E. Trade Arrangement it was NIL.

In case of Yugoslavia it may be stated that a surplus balance of Rs. 15.7 crores in favour of Yugoslavia is to be liquidated by exports of goods from India within the special list of commodities to be mutually agreed. The list is to contain at least 50 per cent of non-traditional goods.

#### Opening of branches of banks

959. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches of banks were opened in the rural areas during the last three years and what is their percentage to the rural population; and

(b) what is the impact of institutional lending in rural areas in meeting the challenge of dependence of rural population on the money lenders and how far the concept of banking has changed from "Class-banking" to "Mass-banking"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that commercial banks opened 706, 624 and 791 branches at rural centres (centres having population of less than 10,000) during 1973, 1974 and 1975 respectively.

Since bank branches located not only at rural centres but also at semi-urban and in some cases at urban centres, provide coverage to the adjoining rural areas, it is not possible to work out separately the population per bank office for rural areas. However, the population per bank office for the country as a whole has been brought down from 33,000 in 1973 to 30,000 in 1974 and further to 27,000 in 1975.

(b) Since nationalisation, public sector banks have been making greater effort for meeting the credit requirements of small borrowers in critical sectors such as agriculture, small scale and cottage industries, small road and water transport operators, retail trade and small business, artisans and craftsmen etc. Their direct finance to farmers has increased from Rs. 40 crores in June 1969 to Rs 576 crores in September 1975. The number of borrowal accounts directly financed by these banks in the agricultural sector has increased from 1.6 lakhs to 24 lakhs over this period. In the context of the 20-point programme, which inter alia envisages liquidation of rural indebtedness, public sector banks are evolving special schemes to assist the beneficiaries of the administrative and legislative action taken by Government, particularly those

connected with the extension of credit to the weaker sections in the rural areas. Public sector banks are also sponsoring regional rural banks in underdeveloped and underbanked areas so as to meet the credit needs of small and marginal farmers and rural artisans in an increasing measure.

**Formula for the grant of relief to pensioners**

960. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended a formula for the grant of relief to pensioners;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the extent to which the relief has so far been offered to pensioners vis-a-vis the regular Government employees; and

(c) whether the full relief has not so far been sanctioned to pensioners and if so, when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The Third Pay Commission recommended the grant of relief to pensioners as and when there is a 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the all India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960—100), the relief for the first time being paid when the index average reaches 216. On this basis, three instalments of relief have already been granted. Covering the index average up to 248. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has also announced, keeping in view the resources available, an additional ad hoc relief of 10 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. w.e.f. 1st October, 1975.

## Discussions with U.S. team

961. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. team headed by Mr. Orville L. Freeman wanted to have a treaty between India and U.S.A. on the avoidance of double taxation and reduction in tax rates;

(b) whether the U.S. team also wanted some modifications in our Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction to the points raised by the U.S. team?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The U.S. team headed by Mr. Orville L. Freeman, which visited India in February, 1976 in connection with the meeting of the Indo-US Joint Business Council, suggested that the two Governments should enter into a treaty on avoidance of double taxation.

(b) No Sir. They only wanted certain clarifications and a flexible approach in the implementation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation is already under negotiation between the two Governments. The views expressed by the U.S. team have been noted.

## Participation in exhibition in London

962. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to participate in the exhibition of developing countries to be held in London sometime in October next at World Trade Centre; and

(b) the terms and conditions of India's participation in the said exhibition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The organisers of the Exhibition have been requested to clarify certain details of the financial assistance etc. being extended by them.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये अविवाही यात्रा योजना

963. श्री रमेश्वर शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को दृढ़ा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का 50 वर्षित महंगाई यात्रा उनके बेनर से कटीती करके यानिवार्य यात्रा योजना में जमा किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आशंकों के अनुसार उक्त यात्रा की अवधि आगामी जून अवधि जूलाई में सम्पन्न हो रही है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर "हा" में है तो क्या नरकार का विचार आगामी जून अवधि जूलाई से इस योजना को समाप्त करके कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की पूरी राशि तथा पहिले से कटीती की गई राशि 50 प्रतिशत की राशि नकद देने का है?

वित्त वर्षी (श्री श्री० दुष्मधन्नराव)

(क) नहीं है।

(ख) नहीं है। अतिरिक्त उपलब्धियां (यानिवार्य निलेप) अविवाही, 1974 की बांस्मान आरायी के अनुसार उक्त स्कौल की अवधि 6 जूलाई, 1976 को समाप्त हो रही है। तबापि जैसाकि व्हेट भाष्य में दताया गया है, अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की यानिवार्य यात्रा की अवधि को एक बर्ष तक और आगे बढ़ाने का विचार है।

(प) जी, नहीं। जूलाई 1976 तक जमा कराई गई अंतिरिक्त महानाई असे की राज्य जुलाई 1976 से बूरु करके बराबर-बराबर की पांच वार्षिक किसीं में प्रदा की जाएगी जैसी कि अधिनियम में व्यवस्था की गई है।

#### पूर्वी राज्यों का सांस्कृतिक विविदेशन

964. जी राजावासार जास्ती क्या पर्यटन और नामर विवाहन मन्त्री यह बनाने की रापा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 12 फरवरी, 1976 को भुवनेश्वर में देश के पूर्वी राज्यों का कोई जातिनिक अधिवेशन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अधिवेशन के समाप्ति समारोह में बोलते हुए उन्होंने राज्य मरकारों में पर्यटन मन्त्रालय से विवार-विवाह कर आन्तरिक पर्यटन के ममत्वित विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाने की घोषणा की थी;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विवार इम बारे में राज्य मरकारों को कोई महान्यना देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बारें क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नामर विवाहन मन्त्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (जी सुरेन्द्र चाल लिह): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जी (घ): न ममत्वी पांचवी योजना के प्रलेख के प्राप्ति में उत्तरवायित के बोटे बटारे के धनुसार केन्द्र सरकार उन परिवोक्ताओं पर और कार्यकर्ताओं पर लाल करेगी जिनका मूलतः साबद्ध अन्वरात्रिय पर्यटन अधिकृति से है जबकि राज्य मरकारे आन्तरिक पर्यटन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का

विकास यहाँ संग्रहीत में करेगी। राज्य क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सम्बन्धी विकास योजनाओं के लिये 35.89 करोड़ हजार की व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र में की गयी अव्यवस्था का उद्देश्य मूल्यान्तः देशीय पर्यटकों ग्रंथ तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना है। पुनरान्वित स्वरूप परम्परा भागी वार्षिकाद्वयों से बचने की दृष्टि से पर्यटन विभाग यो ना प्रलेन्ड, वार्षिक योजनाओं आदि को अनिम रूप प्रदान करने के लिये आवोडित किये गये विवार-विवाह के माध्य परम्परा उचित ममत्व की व्यवस्था करना है।

#### Export target for 1976-77

965 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed a highly ambitious export target of Rs 5000 crores for the year 1976-77;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to attain this target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) to (c). The task of formulation of export target for 1976-77 has been initiated. Due account will be taken of the various internal and external factors while fixing the export target. All necessary measures will also be taken for realisation of the export target fixed for the year.

#### Development of Handloom Industry

966 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any State-wise targets for development of Handloom Industry has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the allocation and target therefor for Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Assam and Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). While no State-wise targets for the development of handloom industry have been prepared, the Government in consultation with the State Governments programmes have been initiated programmes for—

- (1) Increasing the cooperative coverage from the existing 30 per cent to 60 per cent;
- (2) Modernisation of handlooms;
- (3) Strengthening the technical and technological base of the handloom industry;
- (4) Providing adequate supply of inputs at reasonable prices.
- (5) Provision of improved credit facilities.
- (6) Providing more marketing outlets, and
- (7) Setting up of Intensive Development and Export Production Projects

These are either under consideration or implementation. For the time being, one Intensive Development Project for each State with more than 40,000 handlooms, i.e., in all 13 such Projects as well as 20 Export Production Projects in different parts of India have already been approved in principle for implementation. Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Assam and Orissa are among the States which will have one Intensive Development Project and one Export Production Project each.

#### Development of Konark as an International Tourist Centre

967 SHRI D K PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time bound programme envisaged for development of Konark as

an international tourist centre under the master plan of the area;

(b) the progress so far made in building tourism infrastructure there; and

(c) the additional steps if any taken for the protection and preservation of monuments there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Whereas the preservation of the monument at Konark is the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India, the Department of Tourism is concerned with ensuring that the natural setting of the Sun Temple at Konark is not disturbed through haphazard growth around the monument resulting in environmental distortion. To ensure this the Department commissioned the Town and Country Planning Organisation of Union Ministry of Works and Housing to prepare Master Plan (Land Use Plan) which is a pre-requisite to undertaking allowing developmental activities around this monument. The Master Plan is under preparation and as soon as it is finalised, the responsibilities for implementing the developmental programme will be assigned to the concerned authorities in consultation with Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government.

In the earlier Plan periods, the Department of Tourism constructed a tourist bungalow at Konark which is now being run as a Travellers Lodge by India Tourism Development Corporation. In addition, the State Government operates a Tourist Bungalow.

#### Development of tourism as a National Industry

968 SHRI D K PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tourism as a national industry; and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to create All India Service Cadre in this regard for providing requisite managerial talent, both at the Centre and State level in order to project an unified image of India among international tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) Tourism is already a developing national industry. It earned Rs. 104 crore in foreign exchange in 1975 and our foreign exchange earnings from tourism are steadily rising. According to a recent survey done by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, tourism provided employment to 0,33,766 persons in 1972-73.

Tourism is the 10th largest foreign exchange earning industry in the country.

(b) Tourism is a highly specialised and technical industry with varied facets i.e., catering technology, hoteliering, publicity promotion, travel agency business, aviation, road and rail transportation, etc. It is not easy to create a unified All India Service Cadre to provide managerial talent to meet the requirements of various facets of tourism industry.

Department of Tourism has acquired specialised skill in providing training in tourism promotion to both Central and State Officers. Training programmes are held to provide tourism training to State and Central Officers at New Delhi as well as other regional centres like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

It is also proposed to start a Central Institute of Tourism Training in the near future providing training to tourism personnel both in public and private sectors.

#### Earnings of L.I.C. from Bihar

**969. SHRI G. P. YADAV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings of the Life Insurance Corporation from Bihar upto December, 1975 by way of premium; and

(b) the district-wise break up of the amount allocated by this Corporation for the same period for the uplift of backward classes and areas in Bihar State?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI)** (a) The total earnings of the L.I.C. through its Divisions located in Bihar from 1-4-75 to 31-12-1975 by way of premium amounted to Rs 11.80 crores

(b) During this period the L.I.C. invested Rs 833 lakhs in the form of subscriptions to the issues of and loans to Bihar Government and other State level statutory Corporations and agencies in that State. They alone decide district-wise allocation of funds in which the L.I.C. has no say.

In addition, loans amounting to Rs 80 lakhs and Rs 300 lakhs were given to private Sector Companies situated in the Districts of Singhbhum and Jamshedpur respectively.

#### बिहार में पर्यटन का विकास

**970. श्री इन्दिरा ग्राहन यादव :** बिहार में पर्यटन का विकास कैसे किया जाएगा?

(क) बिहार राज्य में पर्यटन विकास के लिये दोष गया, नामन्दा एवं गाँधीर जैसे पर्यटक केन्द्रों को विकसित करने के लिये कई 1975-76 में किनकी गति रही है की वहीं थी।

(क) आवासी बच्चे में उक्त केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि निर्भारित की जाने वाली है ?

पर्यावरण और नागर विकास वंशालय में राज्य बंडी (जी सुरेन लाल सिंह) : (क) 1975-76 के दौरान बीदू गया, राज्यों र तथा नालन्दा में पर्यावरण सुविधाओं के विकास पर कोई व्यव नहीं किया गया है, बर्योंकि पड़ते नों बीदू गया में अरोक्षित भूमि राज्य मरात्ता द्वारा अभी अभिप्राय को जानी है और इस पर्यावरण विभाग को स्थानान्तरित किया जाना है, ज्या दूनरे राज्यों और नालन्दा के मास्टर लाइंस को अन्तिम रूप अभी दिया न रहा है, तथा उनके पूरा हो जाने पर ही इन स्थ नों पर आवश्यक सुविधाओं का विकास किया गएगा।

(ख) 1976-77 के लिए, पर्यावरण विभाग के नास्कृतिक पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम के लिए जिसके फि अन्तर्वर्त तुने दुए बीदू केन्द्रों एवं पर्यावरण के अन्य पुरानात्मक स्थानों पर सुविधाओं के विकास का प्रस्ताव है, बर्यों प्रस्ताव में 16.50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का सुझाव दिया गया है।

#### Appointment of District Level consultative Councils/Advisory Bodies

971. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint district level Consultative Councils/Advisory Bodies, consisting among others, of M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the Districts, for involving banks in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme in general and the sanction of loans in particular so as to ensure justice to the weaker sections of society and the

unemployed youth striving to stand up on their feet through self-employment schemes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). Public sector banks are actively participating in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme. Their support to the Programme is largely by way of provision of adequate credit to beneficiaries of measures taken by the Central and State Governments in different spheres enumerated in the 20-Point Programme. They are also helping self-employment ventures of unemployed youth through their on-going schemes as also by extending financial support to the implementation of the employment promotion programme formulated by State Governments. Performance of public sector banks in these spheres is kept under constant review by their Boards of Directors. Reserve Bank of India and Government of India District Consultative Committees set up under the Lead Bank Scheme are also expected, *inter alia*, to review the performance of the banks in providing support to the 20-Point Economic Programme. While there is no proposal to constitute separate District-level consultative councils/advisory bodies, the question of associating non-officials with the District Consultative Committee has been under examination of Government and the Reserve Bank, following a recommendation made in this regard by the Estimates Committee of Parliament. It has been decided that besides continuing association of non-officials in some of the District Consultative Committees in some States, where it is already obtaining, in other States non-officials having specialised expertise in critical sectors of rural economy may be associated on an experimental basis with the District Consultative Committees in one district in each State.

**Development of Ooty as a Tourist Centre by I.T.D.C.**

972. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ooty in Tamil Nadu is a very good Tourist attraction;

(b) if so, whether India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal under consideration to take over this place for developing it as a tourist centre; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the importance of Ooty as a tourist attraction. However, due mainly to constraint on resources and other priorities, no schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector at Ooty for the present

**Foreign Banks in the Country**

973. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Foreign banks are working against the interest of our country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against such foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that no instance of foreign banks indulging in anti-national activities has come to its notice. The foreign banks operate within the frame work of general laws

of the country. More particularly the operations of the Indian branches of these banks are governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act, the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and directions issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The Reserve Bank has also reported that no serious violation of the provisions of these enactments/directions by these banks have come to its notice. Attention is also invited to reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7535 answered on 25-4-1975.

**Aircraft Ordered from Abroad**

974 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of aircraft at present in use by the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) the new aircraft ordered by Government from abroad during the last one year with their special features;

(c) the number and types of aircraft grounded and sold to other countries during the above period; and

(d) the profit earned by Govern-ment therefrom including foreign ex-change?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHAUDUR): (a) Two, DC-3 aircraft owned by the Civil Aviation Depart-ment are being used by it.

(b) None, by the Civil Aviation De-partment.

(c) None, so far as Civil Aviation Department is concerned.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

**Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme**

975. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) General insurance companies propose to introduce a Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme from April 1976.

(b) The salient features of this Scheme are as under —

(1) The cover is provided against death, loss of one or two limbs, loss of one or two eyes and permanent total disability arising out of accident.

(2) The sum assured is Rs. 10,000. However, for loss of one limb or one eye or for other forms of permanent disability, only 50 per cent of the sum assured is payable.

(3) The premium is Rs. 12 per annum.

(4) Hospitalisation expenses following accident are reimbursable upto Rs 200 per annum.

(5) Only one policy can be taken by any one person.

(6) The Scheme covers age group 16 to 60.

**Development of Tourist Spots**

976 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to develop more tourist spots in the country for attracting more tourists; and

(b) if so, the names of the places to be developed during 1976?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b). The development of tourism is a continuous process. The emphasis in the year 1976-77 will continue on building up of the tourist infrastructure (accommodation and transportation facilities), development of selected areas as mountain and beach resorts for attracting larger volume of destination tourist traffic, development of Cultural Tourism as represented by archaeological and historical monuments and the development of wild life tourism. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 667.64 lakhs has been provided in the Central Sector for various tourism schemes to be taken up during 1976-77.

**Scheme for the Progress of Handloom Industry**

977. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments have been apprised of the scheme for the progress of Handloom Industry; and

(b) if so, whether they have approved the scheme?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State Governments have agreed to undertake schemes for revitalisation and development of handloom industry on the lines indicated to them.

**Increase in the Prices of Staple Yarn**

978. SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether staple yarn prices are being manipulated in various States of the country, specially in U.P.;

(b) whether Government have urged handloom and powerloom weavers to stabilise staple yarn prices; and

(c) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)**

(a) Government have no such information

(b) and (c) Representations have been received on behalf of handloom and powerloom weavers in certain Districts of UP against high prices of staple fibre spun yarn. Enquiries made reveal that there has been an increase in the price of staple fibre spun yarn during the last 4-5 months, the main reason being the increase in the price of staple fibre itself and the increased demand for yarn in the market. Government do not have any statutory measures to control the price of staple fibre spun yarn.

**Conversion of Cochin Port Area into Free Trade Zone**

980 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Cochin Port area into free trade zone and

(b) if so the main features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)**

(a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala had made a suggestion for setting up of a Free Trade Zone at Cochin. The suggestion was examined and it was decided that a feasibility study of the project should be undertaken. The Government of Kerala was advised accordingly. Meanwhile Government is also considering the overall concept and feasibility of having more Free Trade Zones in the country.

**Export of Sub-standard Materials**

981 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chief Executive of the Import Opportunities Office of the London Chamber of Commerce has urged the Indian exporters to pay greater attention to the quality of their products than to the price factor.

(b) whether the Indian exporters almost have the habit to ignore consumers satisfaction, and

(c) if so, the reasons why sub-standard materials are exported?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):**

(a) to (c) The Chief Executive of Import Opportunities of the London Chambers of Commerce had visited India and the keynote of his address at all the forums he has addressed was that the manufacturers and exporters from developing countries like India must put quality before price for and should apply the quality control measures applied for exports of goods for domestic demand also. He did not specially mention about the sub-standard quality of Indian goods.

The Government of India have taken various measures to improve the quality of goods exported from India. The special knowledge, experience and technical and administrative know-how of various agencies in the country in the field of grading, standardisation and inspection have been pooled together under the overall coordination of the Export Inspection Council so as to carry out the pre-shipment inspection in a most efficient and scientific manner. The present system of pre-shipment inspection covers most of our major exportable products.

Specific complaints regarding supply of sub standard goods are looked into

by the Government and appropriate action is taken.

**Disclosures after 31st December, 1975**

982. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the 31st December, 1975, some voluntary disclosures were made till the end of February 1976; and

(b) if so, the amount disclosed and its break up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): Disclosures under the recently concluded Voluntary Disclosure Scheme could be made only upto midnight of 31st December, 1975.

Information in respect of voluntary disclosures made u/s 273A of the Income-tax Act, 1961/18B of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 from 1st January, 1976 till the end of February, 1976 is not readily available and will have to be collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax all over the country. If the Hon'ble Member desires information in respect of any particular Commissioner's charge, the same will be collected and furnished.

*Items identified for exports to Portugal*

1. Coffee
2. Sugar
3. Tobacco
4. Spices
5. Tea
6. Animal Casings
7. Animal feeds
8. Groundnuts Hps
9. Sea foods specially shrimps and sandeels
10. Biscuits
11. Cashew kernel
12. Processed foods
13. Margao
14. Coir Yarn and Mafg.

**Agreement between India and Portugal**

983. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Portugal have signed an important agreement under which Portugal will import Indian coffee, sugar, iron, tobacco, rice, leather and tanned hides and export fertilizers coke and chemical products; and

(b) whether our export to and import from that country is only a new feature?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): No trade relations existed between Portugal and India since 1st August, 1967.

Recently at the request of the Government of Portugal, a trade delegation visited that country in the month of February, 1976, and had discussions with the Government of Portugal on trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The draft agreement on trade and economic co-operation is actively under consideration of the Portuguese Government and is expected to be finalised during the coming months.

As a result of the Indo-Portuguese trade discussions the following items have been identified for exports to and import from Portugal:—

15. Jute manufactures
16. Raw cotton
17. Readymade garments particularly for export garments.
18. National silk fabric and garments.
19. Electrical appliances and electric components.
20. Auto parts.
21. Engineering items.
22. Iron & Steel primaries like slabs sheets sheets plates pipes.
23. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals.
24. Finished and semi-finished leather.
25. Gems and Jewellery.
26. Iron Ore.
27. Bitumen.

Items identified for imports from Portugal.

1. Cork wood and cork waste.
2. Tungston ore.
3. Urea
4. Certain chemicals like Tarteric Acid and Anipicillin Trihydrate.
5. Certain machinery items
6. Ships.

#### Betla National Park

984. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Betla National Park during the last one year;

(b) the nature of accommodation available there; and

(c) whether there has been demand for extending the existing accommodation especially in view of the influx of tourist traffic during autumn and winter seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A total number of 16,600 visitors including foreigners and Indians visited Betla National Park during 1975.

(b) Accommodation totaling 34 beds is available in Tourist Lodge, Tourist Cottage, Janta Lodge and Forest Rest House.

(c) According to the Chief Conservator of Forest, Bihar, there is a demand for extending the existing accommodation during autumn and winter seasons.

जीवन बीमा पालिमियों का व्यपगत हो जाता

985. श्री हरि सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975 में लाखों जीवन बीमा पालिमियों प्रीमियम न दिये जाने के कारण व्यपगत करार करदी गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन पालिमियों को फिर से चालू करने के लिये कोई नई नीति घोषना का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उच्चांशी (जीवनी चुक्ती रोक्ती) (क) और (ख) 31 मार्च, 1975 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में जुड़ व्यपगत पालिमियों (प्रधान व्यपगत पालिमियों से से फिर से चालू की गई पालिमियों घटाकर बची पालिमियों) की संख्या 4 93 लाख थी जिनका कोई चुक्ता मूल्य नहीं था ।

(ग) पालिमियों को व्यपगत होने से यातासम्बद्ध रोकन की दृष्टि से सामान्य उपाय करने के अतिरिक्त जीवन बीमा नियम में व्यपगत पालिमियों को फिर से चालू करने की कार्यान्वयिता को हाल ही में सुधृष्टिकृत बना

दिया है। जो पालिसीयां बिला कोई समर्पण भूत्य अंजित किए ही व्यपगत हो गई है उन्हें विशेष पुनः प्रवर्तन योजना के अधीन पुनः चालू किया जा सकता है। जिन मामलों में पालिसीयां भी, श्रीमियमों की बानाया को एक मुश्त अदा करने के स्थिति में नहीं हैं (और लालिमों को भी नहीं हैं) अब्दीन पुनः चालू नहीं किया जा सकता), उनमें किंतु पुनः प्रवर्तन योजना के अधीन पालिसी को पुनः चालू किया जा सकता है। विशेष अभियान के दौरान एन्ड पालिसीयों को भी पालिसीयार्दी की स्वयं की घोषणा के आधार पर पुनः चालू किया जा सकता है जो उँ महीने से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक व्यपगत रही थी।

#### फाइबर स्टार होटलों में किराया और खाद्य पदार्थों की दरें

986. श्री हरी सिंह क्या वर्षदान और नापर विभाग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में भरकारी तथा ऐर-भरकारी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे एवं ही शहर में एवं फाइबर स्टार होटल के कमरे के किराये और खाद्य पदार्थों की दरें दूसरे फाइबर स्टार होटल की दरों से भिन्न हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ब) क्या भरकार ने इन दरों में एवं करना लाने के लिये कुछ उनार मोड़े हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तस्मान्वयी स्पष्टेता क्या है?

वर्षदान और नापर विभाग अधीक्षण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चुरोड़ लाल सिंह) (क) जी, हाँ। होटल में बमरों का किराया न केवल कमरों में बल्कि सभ्यूर्ण होटल में ब्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं एवं मुख साधनों की विशेषता एवं प्रचुरता पर आधारित होता है। इसी प्रकार खाद्य पदार्थों की दरें भी प्रत्येक रेस्टोरेंट में भोजन की किसी भी वार्षीय ब्रदान की जाने वाली मनोरंजन, आदि जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं पर आधारित होती हैं।

परिणामस्वरूप, भिन्न-भिन्न होटलों में कमरों का किराया अचान्क खाद्य पदार्थों की दरें, जाहें वे होटल भरकारी भवनों तक आते हों, इच्छा पाच रुटार बर्ग में आते हों और एक ही नगर में स्थित हों, अलग होती हैं।

(ब) एक ही रुटार बर्ग के होटलों में सुविधाओं एवं मुख साधनों तथा खाद्य पदार्थों में काफ़ी विभिन्नता की गृजाइश होने के कारण इन दरों में एक रूपता लाना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि दर्यान विभाग द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये उपर्यंग गिता की दृष्टि से अनुमोदित होटलों ने बमरों के किराये के अनुमोदन की एक बाकायदा प्रणाली है।

#### Plan to Promote Domestic Tourism

987. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new plan to promote domestic tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b): According to the broad division of responsibilities as outlined in the draft Fifth Plan document on Tourism, it is envisaged that the Centre would invest in projects which are intended primarily to stimulate international tourism with a view to earning foreign exchange, while the State Governments would concentrate on the development of facilities for domestic tourism. A provision of Rs. 35.88 crores exists in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of domestic tourism in the State Sector. This provision is meant for providing facilities primarily for domestic tourists and pilgrims. In order to avoid overlapping, the Department of Tourism ensures coordination at the time of discussions held to finalise the Annual plans etc.

#### Recruitment of Women in Tourism Departments

988. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major part of employment created in 1974-75 by the Tourism Departments went to women candidates; and

(b) if so, their number, category-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):** (a) and (b): Information is awaited from the State Tourism Departments. As far as the Central Tourism Department is concerned the position is that only 11 women were employed in Group B (non-gazetted)

and Group C posts out of a total recruitment of 48 persons made from 1st April, 1974 to 31st March, 1975 in Group B, Group C and Group D posts.

#### International Flights via Calcutta

989. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a common complaint of the tourists coming to India from Eastern side that they do not have adequate international flights for South-East and Far-East countries via Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what effective measures have been adopted by his Ministry in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR):** (a) and (b): No specific complaint has been received. At present, 15 weekly direct flights are being operated by foreign airline operators and Air India to Bangkok, Hongkong, Tokyo, Osaka, Rangoon, Singapore and Manila. Moreover Aeroflot have also been allowed to operate to Kuala Lumpur or Singapore via Calcutta. It is the constant endeavour of Government to encourage more international airlines to operate through Calcutta where modern airport facilities and navigational aids are available.

#### Export of Onions

990. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by his Ministry to increase the export of onions in 1975-76; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export of onions has been canalised through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi from 5th December, 1975. The Federation is making all efforts to enter new markets like USSR, Yugoslavia, etc., in addition to the traditional destinations. The exports during 1975-76 are expected to reach 100,000 tons.

**Rates of Interest for Bank Credits advanced in Backward Areas**

991. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on 23rd January, 1976 regarding high rate of interest for bank credit and state:

(a) the rates of interest for credits within the limits of Rs. 2 lakhs advanced to unemployed educated persons, marginal and small farmers and other weaker sections in the backward areas of the country;

(b) what amount under the above categories have been advanced by the private and nationalised banks respectively in different States of the country and the backward districts of Bihar, in particular; and

(c) the total number of the applicants in the respective backward districts of Bihar who have been granted or whose cases are pending finalisation in each backward district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Reserve Bank's directive on minimum lending rate stipulates that the

banks would charge not less than 12.5 per cent on their advances, excepting the ones in categories specifically exempted from the operation of the minimum lending rate directive. Those in the exempted categories include advances upto Rs. 2 lakhs granted to small scale industrial units and covered under Credit Guarantee Scheme, loans and advances up to specified limits granted to agriculturists, small businessmen, retail traders and covered by the guarantee scheme of Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, and advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The precise rates charged by the banks on these exempted categories differ marginally from bank to bank and depend upon the size of the advances, the nature and the period of the advances concerned, the purpose for which advance is being made, the overall judgement of the borrower's creditworthiness etc. Advances given by way of export credit are subject to ceilings for interest rates, which are currently 11.5 per cent for pre-shipment and post-shipment credit up to certain specified periods and 8 per cent for credit given for financing deferred payment exports. Advances given under Differential Interest Rate Scheme carry rate of interest of 4 per cent. For advances for which commercial banks get refinance facilities either from the Industrial Development Bank of India or from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the minimum lending rate stipulation does not apply and the maximum rates depend upon the terms prescribed by these respective institutions.

(b) and (c). The available data on State-wise advances of public sector banks under priority sector, Differential Interest Rate Scheme, Employment Promotion Programme and loans to small and marginal farmers are indicated in Statement I, II, III and IV respectively which have been laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10481/76]. In so far as the backward districts of Bihar are concerned, the data available re-

late to end June, 1974 and give sectoral breakdown of the scheduled commercial banks' advances in these districts. These are set out in Statement V laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10481/76].

**Cut in Production by Textile Mills**

992. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI B S BHAURA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether the cotton textile mills have deliberately cut back their production with a view to keep the prices at a high level;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to stop them from playing these tricks; and
- (d) the incentives Government have allowed to Textile Industry since the year 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) No, Sir Production during 1975 shows a marginal decline over the production in 1974, but this is attributable to fall in effective demand

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) No incentives have been given, but by way of relief financially weak units have been made eligible to exemption from production of controlled cloth for a period of one year Effective from January, 1976 the controlled cloth obligation of mills which had exported more than 20 per cent of their total production, will be based on the packing for domestic sales only

**Foreign Companies in India**

993. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many foreign companies in India have begun to diversify their operations by starting new ventures taking advantage of the new

provisions in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Under the Guidelines for administering Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 which were laid on the Table of the House on 20th December, 1973, foreign companies engaged in low priority manufacturing activities or in trading activities have the option either to reduce their foreign equity to 40 per cent or to change the character of their activities by diversification of their operations to predominantly manufacturing activities covered by Appendix-I of the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973 or predominantly export-oriented industries Prior permission of Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is required to be obtained for such diversification

**Jute Trade with E.E.C.**

994. SHRI K M 'MADHUKAR' Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government had talks with European Economic Community regarding jute trade, and
- (b) if so, the facts and result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)

(a) and (b) Preliminary talks have been held for negotiating a new jute agreement with European Economic Community but the agreement has not yet been finalised

**Export of Musical Instruments**

995. SHRI K M 'MADHUKAR' Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

- (a) whether India has wide range of musical instruments to offer for export;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the growing demand of these musical instruments in the World markets; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to augment their exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statistics of our exports show a small but growing demand. No market survey has yet been undertaken to identify the instruments for which there is a demand.

(c) There has been no drive to augment exports.

#### Bajpe Airport

996. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the present airport at Bajpe is too small to meet the requirements of the increasing air traffic; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the construction of a big airport with a longer runway?

#### Statement

Name of Bank/Group of Banks	Rate of growth in deposits during (%)			Average deposits per branch as at the end of December (Rs. lakhs)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries .	16.2	22.9	14.7	58.58	65.44	68.23
2. 14—Nationalised Banks .	22.1	11.8	17.1	65.34	66.88	70.28
Total Public Sector Banks (1+2) .	20.2	15.4	16.2	63.02	66.39	69.57
3. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks .	21.4	12.2	16.9	54.91	54.51	53.37
Commercial Banking system as a whole. .	20.4	14.9	16.4	61.55	64.79	66.39

Note: Data for 1975 are provisional.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The existing aerodrome at Bajpe (Mangalore) is suitable for regular operations of HS-748 and F-27 type aircraft. It is not capable of being developed for Boeing-737 operations. The possibility of developing an alternate aerodrome at a new site for Boeing-737 services is being examined.

#### Rates of Growth in Deposits in SBI, Nationalised and Scheduled Commercial Banks

997. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual rates of growth in deposits in the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, the fourteen nationalised banks and other scheduled commercial banks during the last three years; and

(b) the average deposits per branch in these three categories of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The relevant data are set out in the attached statement.

12 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, GOLD CONTROL (FORMS, FEES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, AND MEDICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS ETC, RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 125(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 326 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10468/76].

(2) A copy of the Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 143(E), in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10469/76]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 115(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1976 together

with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 232(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10470/76].

(4) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Construction of References Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 127(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10471/76].

## TENTH VALUATION REPORT OF LIC AS ON 31-3-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tenth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1975, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10472/76].

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

## EIGHTIETH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(i) Eightieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.00 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, before I read out the statement of Government business for the next week, with your permission, I would like to make one important announcement regarding the current session.

A couple of days ago, you will recollect that there was a meeting with you when the leaders of the opposition and myself were present and for various reasons, it was then considered desirable that the current session of Lok Sabha be extended upto and including 22nd May and there will be a break between 16th and 25th April. During that period, it will be recalled that already five days holidays have been notified, but this would make it a ten-day gap. During the extended period as usual, there would be no Question Hour. This has also meant the re-scheduling of financial programme. Now the Demands for Grants will continue upto 11th May and that evening they will be guillotined and the Finance Bill will be taken up on the 12th May.

I hope, this announcement has the approval of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 22nd March, 1976, will consist of:—

1. Further discussion on the General Budget for 1976-77.
2. Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1976-77.
3. Discussion and voting on:
  - (i) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1976-77.

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1975-76.

4. General Discussion on the Tamil Nadu Budget for 1976-77.

5. Discussion and voting on:—

(i) Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) for 1976-77.

(ii) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) for 1975-76.

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills in replacement of Ordinances together with the Statutory Resolutions seeking disapproval thereof:

(i) The Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976.

(ii) The Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill, 1976.

7. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

8. General discussion on the Gujarat Budget for 1976-77.

9. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Gujarat) for 1976-77.

10. Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1976.

(b) The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1976.

(c) The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1976.

(d) The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1976.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1976-76**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI):** I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1976-76.

—  
12.05 hrs.

**TAMIL NADU BUDGET, 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1976-77.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a long statement, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I will read only a few paragraphs with your permission.

The House is aware of the context in which Presidential rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu on 31st January, 1976. In the short time available since then, we have made an intensive review of the needs of the State and the priorities of development. Although Tamil Nadu had occupied an eminent position in the all-India picture in the First, Second and Third Plan periods, there has been a slackening in developmental outlays as well as a deviation from priorities in the last few years. In this context, the primary task is to ensure that there is a significant step up in the Plan outlay for 1976-77 so that Tamil Nadu can be helped to rejoin the mainstream of national development. In increasing the Plan outlay, we have to ensure that additional emphasis is given to the core sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, power, industry and transport. Adequate provisions will also be necessary for social services. The increase in Plan outlay

will have to be based on the availability and mobilisation of genuine resources. These are the main objectives which this Budget seeks to promote.

In earlier discussions with the previous Government, an outlay of Rs. 177 crores had been approved for the State's Plan in 1976-77. In the intensive review which I had referred to earlier we felt that it was both necessary and feasible to increase the outlay to Rs. 201 crores with a more disciplined and careful husbanding of resources. The increase of Rs. 24 crores will be mainly in Agriculture and Irrigation (Rs. 6.77 crores), Power (Rs. 5 crores), Industry (Rs. 1.05 crores), Drinking Water Supply (Rs. 2.14 crores), Slum clearance (Rs. 1.14 crores) and Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes (Rs. 1.44 crores). The Plan outlay of Rs. 201 crores will represent a significant increase of 40 per cent over the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 143 crores for the current year. Rs. 111 crores in the Plan outlay or 56 per cent will be on schemes connected with the 20-point programme. The Power sector will once again be given pride of place in the Annual Plan with the outlay on Power being increased to Rs. 70.12 crores in 1976-77 as against Rs. 41 crores in the current year.

It is a matter of personal satisfaction to me that the State's Plan is crossing the Rs. 200 crore mark when I am presenting the Tamil Nadu Budget after an interval of 14 years...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** That too at Delhi and not at Madras.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** That is due to their misfeasance.

I have every confidence that Tamil Nadu which has lagged behind can once again be brought forward to the forefront in achieving the national objectives of the 20-point economic programme. If I may say so, with a

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

pardonable sense of pride, the intelligent and hardworking people of Tamil Nadu are her greatest asset. With the confluence of Tamil Nadu in the mainstream of National life, I have every confidence that they will rededicate themselves to the urgent and challenging tasks of economic development and social progress.

With these words, I seek the approval of the House to the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu.

I lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

#### *Budget of the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1976-77*

Sir,

I lay on the table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1976-77.

2. The House is aware of the context in which Presidential rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu on 31st January 1976. In the short time available since then, we have made an intensive review of the needs of the State and the priorities of development. Although Tamil Nadu had occupied an eminent position in the all-India picture in the First, Second and Third Plan periods, there has been a slackening in developmental outlays as well as a deviation from priorities in the last few years. In this context, the primary task is to ensure that there is a significant step up in the Plan outlay for 1976-77 so that Tamil Nadu can be helped to rejoin the mainstream of national development. In increasing the Plan outlay, we have to ensure that additional emphasis is given to the core sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, power, industry and transport. Adequate provisions will also be necessary for social services. The increase in Plan outlay will have to be based on the avail-

ability and mobilisation of genuine resources. There are the main objectives which this Budget seeks to promote.

#### ANNUAL PLAN 1976-77

3. In earlier discussions with the previous Government, an outlay of Rs. 177 crores had been approved for the State's Plan in 1976-77. In the intensive review which I had referred to earlier we felt that it was both necessary and feasible to increase the outlay to Rs. 201 crores with a more disciplined and careful husbanding of resources. The increase of Rs. 24 crores will be mainly in Agriculture and Irrigation (Rs. 6.77 crores), Power (Rs. 5 crores), Industry (Rs. 1.05 crores), Drinking water supply (Rs. 2.14 crores), Slum clearance (Rs. 1.14 crores) and Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes (Rs. 1.44 crores). The Plan outlay of Rs. 201 crores will represent a significant increase of 40 per cent over the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 143 crores for the current year. Rs. 111 crores in the Plan outlay or 56 per cent will be on schemes connected with the 20-point programme. The Power sector will once again be given pride of place in the Annual Plan with the outlay on Power being increased to Rs. 70.18 crores in 1976-77 as against Rs. 41 crores in the current year.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

4. With the return of normal seasonal conditions, Tamil Nadu has achieved a good increase in agricultural production. It is estimated that the production of foodgrains in the current year will be at the level of 80.6 lakh tonnes and the output level is expected to go up to 83 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. Fertiliser availability is comfortable. Continued investments will be made for strengthening seed farms and for bringing cultivable waste lands under the plough through the State Farms Corporation. Allied sectors such as Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests are also being given due emphasis in the Annual Plan outlays.

### IRRIGATION

5. In 1976-77, four irrigation schemes, viz., Marudanadhi, Kodaganar, Vattamalaikarai Odai, Palar-Porandalar will be completed at a total cost of Rs. 12.64 crores benefitting 17,230 acres of new area and stabilising irrigation in 13,100 acres. There will be substantial progress in modernising Vaigai Channels. The Periyar improvement project has been posed for assistance from the World Bank. The State has almost fully utilised its availability of surface water. Limitations are also beginning to emerge in regard to the exploitation of ground water resources in many areas of Tamil Nadu. The optimal utilisation of the entire water potential of the State has to be studied, planned and implemented as a total system with the emphasis on efficiency and economy in the use of water for irrigation. With this background, the enhanced Plan outlay provides for Rs. 4 crores for improvements to the old irrigation systems.

6. The Irrigation Commission had identified 24 drought-prone core areas in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapali, Salem, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore. Dry farming research and associated extension and developmental efforts will be accelerated in these areas. All possible efforts will also be taken to formulate and execute irrigation projects which can provide a measure of permanent relief to the drought-prone district of Tamil Nadu.

### POWER

7. With the commissioning of the fifth unit (110 MW) at the Ennore thermal plant, the installed capacity in Tamil Nadu has increased to 2364 MW. The Naduvattam Diversion Scheme which will contribute an additional 69 million units per annum of energy will be completed shortly. The Ennore improvement

scheme is being implemented with the assistance of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. We are taking all steps to ensure that generation is maximised particularly from the thermal plants. With the availability of balancing power from Kerala, it should be possible to avoid a power cut throughout the year given a normal South-West monsoon.

8. The Annual Plan provides for Rs. 34.5 crores for the first phase of the Tuticorin power project which is expected to add 420 MW by 1979-80. An advance Central assistance of Rs. 27 crores will be provided for this project in recognition of the high priority we have accorded to power development in Tamil Nadu. In the enhanced Plan outlay, Rs. 5 crores have been provided for the Pandiar-Punnampuzha Hydel project (100 MW).

### INDUSTRY

9. There is a provision of Rs. 4,21 crores in the Plan for the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) which is implementing a number of joint sector projects. TIDCO has also taken up the construction of a new cement plant at Ariyalur at a cost of Rs. 16.5 crores. The continuous casting plant at Arkonam is proposed to be diversified with a blooming mill. This will be a feeder unit to the Seamless Tube project at Tiruchirapalli which has recently been approved as a Central sector investment.

### OTHER PROGRAMMES

10. I shall briefly refer to other important programmes for which provisions have been made in the Budget.

11. In the educational sector, there will be continued emphasis on qualitative and quantitative improvement to school, collegiate and technical education. It is proposed to open centres for non-formal education in each of 375 Panchayat Unions in the State in 1976-77.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

12. Provisions have been made for Health and Medical Services with a view to increasing the bed strength in district headquarters hospitals, upgradation of facilities in Government hospitals, appointment of additional medical officers, nurses and pharmacists, and for the promotion of Indian medicine. An outlay of Rs. 6.3 crores has been made for the Family Planning programme. The implementation of this programme is under review and we propose to give it further impetus.

13. A new scheme for the medical check-up of school children with particular reference to the prevention, early detection and control of leprosy will be launched in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem where there is a high incidence of this disease.

14. The benefits of the Employees State Insurance Scheme will be extended to fully cover all registered factories and commercial hotel and restaurant, shop, cinema theatre and motor transport establishments. This decision will benefit the families of over 3 lakh employees hitherto not covered under ESI.

15. A provision of Rs. 17.45 crores has been made for the welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes. The provision for acquisition of house-sites for Harijans has been enhanced from Rs. 25 lakhs in the current year to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1976-77 since this is an important item in the 20-point programme. There has so far been no comprehensive approach to improve the living conditions of the tribal population in Tamil Nadu and to find solutions to the special problems affecting them. We have decided to set up a Tribal Development Authority with adequate funds and powers to formulate and implement programmes for Tribal Welfare.

16. The Slum Clearance programme will be implemented with a total provision of Rs. 3.6 crores which includes an enhanced provision of Rs. 60 lakhs

for the phased clearance of slums along the Buckingham Canal in Madras City. In addition, Rs. 25 lakhs have been provided for environmental improvements to slum areas.

17. A total provision of Rs. 30.21 crores has been made for the construction and maintenance of road works. Eight bridges under the Central Road Fund programme are expected to be completed in 1976-77. With assistance from the Centre, a substantial programme has been initiated for the improvement of roads and bridges in and around Madras City and for the provision of subways at important pedestrian crossings.

18. Honourable Members are aware that Madras City underwent an acute scarcity of water supply last summer in the wake of the severe drought that affected the State. Unfortunately, the Veeranam water supply project which was initiated more than seven years ago has encountered serious difficulties. The technical aspects of this project are being reviewed. Based on this review, we shall take appropriate steps to ensure that early relief is provided to Madras City in the matter of water supply. A major new development has been the Prime Minister's recent announcement at Madras of the willingness of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka to spare 15 TMC of water from the Krishna river for the water supply requirements of Madras City. In the enhanced Plan outlay we have provided Rs. one crore for the preliminary investigations in connection with this project.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

19. I shall now turn to the financial aspects of the Budget. The Budget Estimates for 1975-76 envisaged a revenue deficit of Rs. 30.12 crores and an overall deficit of Rs. 20.57 crores. In the Revised Estimates the revenue deficit is estimated at Rs. 7.76 crores and the overall deficit at Rs. 6.26 crores. The major factor for the improvement has been the receipts to the State from the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme.

20. Revenue receipts in 1976-77 are estimated at Rs. 575.63 crores and expenditure on Revenue Account at Rs. 587.95 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 12.32 crores. The capital expenditure is being increased in 1976-77 to Rs. 6040 crores as compared to Rs. 41.76 crores in the Budget for 1975-76. The overall effect of transactions on the revenue, capital and loan accounts will be deficit of Rs 9.98 crores.

#### ADDITIONAL MOBILISATION

21. We are faced with the imperative need for increasing developmental outlays on the one hand and an eroded resource base in Tamil Nadu on the other. We are taking all steps to ensure that avoidable and unnecessary non-Plan expenditure is curtailed. President's rule has brought about a sense of discipline in fiscal administration and we can expect a better collection of taxes and other dues to Government. Economy and improved receipts are therefore both possible but despite these efforts a certain measure of additional mobilisation has become inevitable.

22. Against this background, the following measures are proposed to be undertaken —

(i) The previous Government had notified an upward revision of bus fares in Tamil Nadu. Following this revision it is proposed to siphon off a part of the additional revenues of bus fleet operators by enhancing the Motor Vehicles Tax from Rs 180 to Rs 225 per seat per quarter for mofussil services and from Rs 200 to 240 per seat per quarter for express services.

(ii) The Additional Sales Tax structure in Tamil Nadu needs revision in order to prevent avoidance and anomalies. The limit beyond which additional sales tax is payable which is at present Rs 10 lakhs of taxable turnover per annum is also high compared with other States such as Madhya Pradesh where the corresponding limit is

Rs. 50,000. It is, therefore, proposed to levy additional sales tax calculated at 0.4 per cent of the taxable turnover in the slab of Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs of taxable turnover per annum with the rate of tax being 0.5 per cent for the slab of Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs, 0.6 per cent for the slab of Rs. 7 to 10 lakhs and 0.7 per cent for Rs 10 lakhs and above. The additional sales tax shall not be passed on the consumer.

(iii) Irrigation rates have not been revised in Tamil Nadu since 1963. Irrigation projects in the State are making an overall loss about Rs 10 crores. It is proposed to cover a part of this loss through two measures. Firstly, an additional water cess of Rs 12 per acre on lands using water from I class sources and of Rs 10 per acre in the case of II class sources is proposed to be levied. Under these sources there is dependable irrigation for not less than eight twelve months in a year. There will be no increase for farmers who draw water from poorer sources of irrigation such as rainfed tanks in classes III, IV and V. Secondly it is proposed to introduce a special assessment in respect of commercial crops following the pattern adopted in neighbouring States such as Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The special assessment will be at the rate of Rs 25 per acre for grapes, sugar cane, plantain, coconut, betel and turmeric and Rs 15 per acre for tobacco, chillies, irrigated cotton and irrigated groundnut. I might point out that this levy will constitute a very small proportion of the net income of farmers who grow remunerative cash crops.

23. Honourable Members will agree that none of these measures will affect the poorer sections of society or the ordinary consumer. In Tamil Nadu the present tax structure is such that any further impetus to development can be given only if the tax burden is more equitably shared between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. In devising these additional mobilisation measures, we have also kept

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

in view the need to upgrade the resource base of the State so that the increased tempo of development which is reflected in this Budget could be sustained in future years I would like the House to consider the proposals I have made against this background.

24. As part of the 20-point programme, it is proposed to exempt note books and pencils from the present multi-point sales tax of 4 per cent. In order to prevent diversion of trade and to revive distressed units, it is proposed to give certain other concessions. The sales tax on cotton yarn sold outside the State will be reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. The sales tax on dry cells will be reduced from 15 per cent to 9 per cent. The sales tax on passenger cars will be reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent with exemption from Central sales tax for passenger cars and light diesel vehicles exported from the State.

25. The revisions in the Motor Vehicles Tax and Additional Sales Tax will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1976. The additional water cess and the special assessment on commercial crops will take effect from the next revenue year which in Tamil Nadu begins on 1st July, 1976. The concessions will come into force with immediate effect.

26. The total yield from the additional tax measures has been estimated at Rs. 10.5 crores. The effect of the concessions will be a loss in revenue of Rs. 1.5 crores. The net effect of these proposals will, therefore, be Rs. 9 crores in a full year reducing the revenue deficit to Rs. 3.32 crores and the overall deficit to Rs. 0.98 crores. This marginal deficit will get fully covered through economies and better collection of taxes.

27. It is a matter of personal satisfaction to me that the State's Plan is crossing the Rs. 200 crore mark when

I am presenting the Tamil Nadu Budget after an interval of 14 years. I have every confidence that Tamil Nadu which has lagged behind can once again be brought forward to the forefront in achieving the national objectives of the 20-point economic programme. If I may say so, with a pardonable sense of pride, the intelligent and hard working people of Tamil Nadu are her greatest asset. With the confluence of Tamil Nadu in the mainstream of National life, I have every confidence that they will rededicate themselves to the urgent and challenging tasks of economic development and social progress.

28. With these words, I seek the approval of the House to the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu.

12.08 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1976-77 GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER Now we take up the further discussion of the General Budget.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) In 1943, on 13th April, my respected leader, the late Shri C. Rajagopalachari wrote in the *Swarajya*

"Levy tax as the honey bee takes nectar from the flower. Taxation is not just book keeping arithmetices. It is the science of incentives for production overlaid with the science of looking after those who have to be cared for at public expense."

We were called 'obscurantists' at that time. As stated just now by the Finance Minister, he had the privilege to take the responsibility of the Department of Finance on his able shoulders under the Chief Ministership of Rajaji in 1952. After going through this budget, my first reaction was—I wish Rajaji were present here to day—that it is a realistic budget growth-oriented.

having more plan outlay, giving emphasis to agriculture, rationalising the tax structure and at long last, bringing a ray of hope of a better tomorrow for the common man. But at the same time I have certain reservations which I would like to spell out in the course of my speech. The Finance Minister has been very frank in saying that our economy is not free from pressure. There should not be any complacency on the part of the Government in this regard. Our better performance in this year's Revised Budget should not bring any complacency and I hope that stricter financial discipline should be adhered to.

In this Budget the Finance Minister had anticipated deficit financing to the tune of Rs 320 crores. But I feel there is a greater difference between published deficit and the actual deficit. The Finance Minister, most probably, had taken account of the Treasury Bills only and not long term Government debts. If both are totalled the deficit would be much bigger.

We expect inflationary tendencies. These tendencies can only be contained if our economy maintains expected growth without any serious adverse effect on the prices. I can assure you that the Finance Minister will get whole hearted support from the entire House. He should be properly insulated against any pressure either Rightist or Leftist in a movement towards better to-morrow. The only answer to inflationary tendency is to have more growth of our gross national product and impetus to stimulate growth.

I do not want to enter into controversy of private sector or public sector. But we want growth. We want better performance in both these sectors so that more wealth could be generated and if there is any concentration of wealth in the hands of any particular individual(s), the fiscal measures are there to take care of it. The creative genius of man have to be utilised. That is what Shri Rajagopalachari had been stressing about. Then only proper atmosphere would be created and

the infra structure would be properly created which can be conducive to growth both in agriculture and on the industrial front.

So far as Agriculture is concerned, I would like to submit that about 70 per cent of the workers and the people in India draw their living from agriculture. Nearly 50 per cent of the national product is constituted by agriculture. Private industry contributes 15 per cent and public sector contributes only 5 per cent.

So far as allocation of resources goes 85 per cent goes to public undertakings, 35 per cent goes to agriculture and industry. Agriculture has been suffering from capital starvation. Unless the condition of the farmers improves the entire economy will not go up. The Finance Minister has rightly stated that India lives in villages.

We should not be satisfied even if we are self sufficient in food because at the moment food is our biggest import. But we can export food. You will be surprised to know that Basmati rice sold at Rs 50 per kg in the gulf countries. Food can be our main source of foreign exchange earning if agriculture sector is properly tackled. It is a welcome sign that some concession has been given in the agriculture sector and some reduction has been given effect to so far as fertiliser is concerned. I think the concession given is not adequate. Fertiliser is still very dear and is beyond the purchasing power of the agriculturists. When you compare with the inter-national market price you will find that the indigenous fertiliser price is much higher. The agriculturist is not getting supporting price for his produce. This year there was bumper crop. But nobody is lifting his paddy. So far as my State is concerned I can say with all the emphasis at my command that the agriculturist has to part with his produce at a much lower price than the procurement price because of his family commitments, be-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

cause he has got no capacity to hold the stocks and so on. Even those few purchasing agents who are the blue eyed boys of the Government are not ready to lift even the levy paddy at the procurement price. This artificial situation is being created by the licence-permit-quota system. I most respectfully submit this. You lift control and all these district barriers and State barriers, let the natural law of supply and demand determine the price of foodgrains. All problems would be solved.

I welcome the land reforms. Ceiling has to be fixed. It should be fixed once for all. The agriculturist should know where he stands so that he can put his heart and soul to improve his land by the latest techniques and putting in more inputs etc. So far as credit is concerned, in spite of the 20-point programme to liquidate the rural indebtedness still the agriculturists have to depend upon the local mahajan who charges 50 to 75 per cent interest against mortgage of gold. We have still not been able to replace the professional moneylenders. All legislations by State Governments have remained as dead-letters in the statute-book. The proposal for having regional rural banks should be given immediate effect to. Adequate steps have not been taken in this regard. I most respectfully submit that preference should be given in respect of tribal/backward areas, to start with

So far as industries are concerned, if the Finance Minister is particular that there should be industrial growth there should be assured supply of power credit and raw materials. First preference should be given to village and settage industries employing much more manpower than the other types of industries. Small scale industries should be given preference especially in backward areas. This is the Gandhian idea and this has been accepted throughout the world that in respect of all developing countries this alone is the answer to uplift the GNP

in those areas. The local entrepreneurs have to be trained and encouraged. They should be provided with the necessary technical knowhow and so on. Adequate finance should be provided. Sir, the less we say about the various financial institutions like the State Financing Corporations the better it is. Emergency has failed to curb the indiscipline, corruption and bureaucratic approach which have been legacies of pre-emergency era.

Regarding the marketability of the products of small-scale industries I would say that a directive should be given from here to State Governments that they should be patronised instead of patronising the monopoly houses or those companies covered by the MRTP Act.

Sir, mere location of big industries does not solve the problems of the common man. Mr Speaker you come from Bihar Chota Nagpur is endowed with all the available natural resources. There is large concentration of industries in that area

But, what is the lot of the common-man there? This is one of the poorest areas in this country. Similarly in Western Orissa also though there are all sorts of natural resources there is abundant power potential and there is everything but because of the lack of approach on the part of the State Government to develop those areas, the people have still remained backward. Even the elementary infrastructure like roads and communications is also not satisfactory

The significant feature of this budget has been that stress has been given on plan outlay—there is a record increase of 31.6 per cent in the 1976-77 budget, an outlay of Rs 7,852 crores. With the emphasis on irrigation, power, petroleum, fertilisers and steel and coal, I hope the tempo of development will gather momentum and bring the country not only to self-sufficiency but also to affluence

For example, I would like to request the Finance Minister to take a leaf from the economic miracle that has been achieved by West Germany and Japan in the post war. Like phoenix they have risen from the ashes. We, with our tremendous potential and such a vast country, should not think of distribution of poverty as our goal; we should try to bring up the underdogs to a condition of affluence.

Sir, our past experience shows that more financial outlay does not necessarily means more physical achievement commensurate with the return on the investment. This is one area which needs considerable vigilance and an efficient administrative machinery. At the same time, priority should be given judiciously, it should be fixed on such power projects as have got a tremendous potential for the development of this country. Take for example, the Indiravati Project in Orissa. Here, I would like to stress that this should be given a top priority. After the solution of the Godavari water dispute, the impediment has been over. It will generate 600 m w of hydro power at a very cheap cost and it will irrigate 5 lakh acres of chronically drought affected area and solve to a great extent this country's power shortage and food shortage. It is a two hundred crores project. The Orissa Government had made a provision of Rs 140 crores in their budget. It would take 200 years. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give his attention to this. You can take it as a central project like the Bhakra or D V C. If it is not possible, as the World Bank has been visiting this State, I would request him to arrange for some finances from the World Bank so that this country's food problems and power shortage could be solved to a great extent.

Nearby Indiravati Project, the Geological Survey of India has recently located high grade bauxite ore of 10,000 million tonnes with 68 per cent of aluminium content. This is an electricity which is a raw material for any electro-metallurgical industry. So,

I would suggest that there should be two alumina plants and one large aluminium complex located at Kesianga on the river Tel. There is plenty of water supply and land is available.

Now, coming to the taxes, I would like to suggest that the cut in the income-tax and wealth tax and concessions with higher obligation on the part of the tax-payers regarding compulsory deposits raises a great expectation as they represent an attempt to get away from dogmatic or ideological pre-possessions. The expectation is that the reduction will lead to increased receipts and reduced evasion which will mostly benefit the salaried class and the middle income group.

Sir, satisfaction has been expressed by the Finance Minister on the success of the voluntary disclosures and in that scheme Rs 1500 crores have been unearthed but I would like to submit that it is the tip of the ice-berg. The Wanchoo Committee has guessed that blackmoney in circulation as a parallel economy is to the tune of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 crores. All this wealth should be used in nation-building activities. Capital export has been going on in a big way in all possible clandestine manners. The saving as anticipated which should generate wealth is far from satisfactory.

Coming to indirect taxes, I feel that the relief in excise duty on consumer durables like TV, frig, cars, jeeps, etc will please the middle-class. Abolition of excise duty on ready-made garments is welcome as it is labour-intensive and is making a steady headway in our export market. But I oppose with all the emphasis at my command the increase of duty on patent medicines. The doctors in this country are very few and they are reluctant to go to the rural areas. These people only depend on the patent medicines. If the Finance Minister is going to put more excise duty on the patent medicines then there is a definite contrast between his precept and practice. I request him while passing the Finance Bill to take into consideration this aspect.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Regarding whole-sale consumer price index though there has been a satisfaction that there has been a fall yet to me it is a marginal fall. It is still three and a half times more than the 1949 price index and three time higher than the 1960 base. Floating of rupee and delinking with sterling had been demanded from these benches last year by Mr. Piloo Mody. I am happy that his advice has been taken into consideration and given effect to.

I feel that it is a bold attempt to turn the corner but I expect that there should be a U-turn. On the whole it is a good budget and, I hope, it will remain a permanent feature in the budgetary system of this country and it will not be just a pre-election budget.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us who have the privilege of being in this House for the last 25 years have gone through 25 budgets. I feel that this budget—viewing from all angles—is really a budget which this country needed at this hour. When there is wide-spread inflation all over the world and every country is struggling to reduce it and also when there was almost a shadow of recession in this country and there was a heavy rainfall which led to good crop and agriculture produce prices were going down, at this juncture, a Budget with maximum investment, minimum taxation and less deficit as compared to the past few years, is a budget that is really a powerful fillip to economic growth, savings and more investment both in industry and agriculture.

This is the type of budget that perhaps the Opposition people never expected. There is some criticism here and there about taxation and excise duties. As the Finance Minister has mentioned clearly, the reduction in excise duties in the case of a few industries, is not only to help the middle-class people who use TV sets, batteries or cars, but also the industries and the employees working in those industries.

If there had been a layoff in Hindustan Motors, for example, Mr. Idrisajit Gupta would have been the first to organise labour and some to the Finance Minister to take measures to have them taken back in the factory. So that way the Finance Minister has reduced the excise duties on certain items, it benefits not only the class of people who use those products, it also helps to keep those industries manufacturing those items avoid lay-offs. There are hundreds of thousands of industries units in this country making these things.

As regards the reduction in income-tax and wealth tax, it is said that it stimulates disclosures of more hidden wealth. I am sure the Finance Minister would succeed and then we shall certainly compliment him. More than anything else, the largest investment this year in the Plan is judiciously distributed on priority subjects. The maximum amount has perhaps gone to priority subjects like agriculture, irrigation and power. Even such subjects like social welfare which were starved for the last three years are not neglected. So, in this judicious distribution of the budgetary allocation in regard to investment in the Plan, the Government has done well. It is a well-thought out plan, a very well-thought-out budget. Critics should understand that there is a sort of shadow recession in the country in various industries; if they do so, where will not be much criticism also.

One fact which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the pitiable condition of the farmers today, the agriculturists, who are the backbone of this country, who still form 67-70 per cent of the population, who produce 50 per cent of the national wealth. Whenever the authorities wanted to hold the price line, the victims have always been the farmers. If the price line is horizontal or vertical, you could hold it; but it has always been a curve line. So the victims have always been the farmers.

What is the position today? With the emergency, fortunately rains also started. There were unprecedentedly heavy rains all over the country. I have been associated with agriculture since the last 20-25 years, as Deputy Minister here and later as a Minister in my State. I have never seen a good year as far as rainfall is concerned, as last year. It was a year which might not repeat itself. There was no scarcity of rain at all in any part of India; it was only excess rain here and there which has spoiled the crops because of floods etc. In such a year, there was a bumper crop. Is it that the farmer gets every year a bumper crop? He gets every year good crop. Of all the experienced people in agriculture, Mr. Subramaniam is much more experienced and he has got a very good background in agriculture than myself. When he was in charge of Food and Agriculture Ministry, he had introduced the hybrid seeds and he gave a fillip to the use of technological knowhow in agriculture. I thought he would have certainly understood the farmers' plight and he would have brought forward much more relief to the suffering farmers of today. But that has not been done. In the agricultural line, out of a cycle of five years, it is said one year will be good, one year will be bad, one year will be neither good nor bad and two years are indifferent. So, in a cycle of five years, there will be one good year only. When the farmer gets good crops during that period of one year, he suffers. What are the prices of cotton, oil seeds, fodgrains, etc today? Those were the years when the prices of these agricultural commodities had increased more than a hundred per cent. I can give you the prices of certain agricultural products that are sold today, in my own State. Maize was sold at Rs. 160.0 per quintal about two years ago and now it is being sold at Rs. 70.0 per quintal. Bajra was sold at Rs. 170.0 per quintal and now there is nobody to purchase it at Rs. 90.0 per quintal. Paddy was sold at Rs. 160.0 to Rs. 170.0 but today there is nobody to purchase it at

Rs. 90.0 per quintal. And that is the position obtaining in oil seeds and various other commercial commodities also. Now, when the prices have come down, the farmers have no money to buy other essential commodities and this is the State of affairs. From the beginning, Planning Commission has been advising the States to tax the rural sector. They thought that there were rich people in the rural areas and they should be taxed. But this was the position some years back. After implementing the Land Reforms Act, there are no rich people in the rural areas and those people have gone away to the cities. If you go to some posh colonies like Defence Colony, you will find lacs of palatial and beautiful houses built by these rich people. But even if you travel in two districts in the rural areas, you cannot come across one such house as you would find in the cities. Now, only the poor or the middle class people are there in rural areas and they have no money to invest. If they do not have money with them, how can you expect them to invest? No investment, no production.

Now, this year, in my State, Karnataka, they have increased the rate of surcharge on electricity. They have increased the agricultural tax which is made applicable to all land owners irrespective of the crop they produce. In addition to this, a new act was enacted in the State last week. The water rates have been doubled per acre.

In this connection, I would like to mention about a thing which I have read in some book. It is stated that Duryodhana before starting the battle at Kurukshetra collected eight years tax at a time. It is stated that he collected eight years tax at a time to fight the battle. But our Karnataka Government is now collecting ten years' water tax at a time. During the time of Shri Nijalingappa, that is about ten years ago, a law was passed to this effect. All these ten years they have not collected the water tax and

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

kept it in cold storage, but now they want to make use of the Emergency for collecting this irrigation tax. The poor farmers cannot open their mouth and there is no opposition to this. To help the socially weaker sections, through an Ordinance, we have enhanced the wages of the rural workers. So, taking all these things into account, the cost of production per acre, either for wheat or rice or anything else, works out to not less than Rs. 1000. A major portion of this amount includes the cost of fertilisers. Now, the prices of these agricultural products have come down, that is, very recently. Our Finance Minister has announced some reduction in the prices of fertilisers. But that is not a substantial decrease. About two years ago urea was sold at Rs. 1,000 per tonne and suddenly there was an increase in its price because of oil crisis. Now, from Rs. 2000.0 you have reduced its price to Rs. 1650.0. This reduction has been done in three stages. But still this is more than what it was three years ago. As far as the wages of the agricultural labour are concerned, they have been increased now. Taxation is imposed on agricultural produce, power rates are increased and the farmers do not get even half the price for their products. How can he produce more? So it is going to affect food production in the country. By the time the prices of the agricultural inputs are reduced, the farmers are going to sink. When a man drowns in the Ganga water it is said Ganga pushes him up three times I am told, even if he does not know swimming. If there is no help even after the third time, then he drowns. Similarly this is the last stage and if you do not give your helping hand the farmers will sink and this country is going to suffer. Next year your budget will be different. There will be misery everywhere. There will be recession in textile mills, in the railways and everywhere. Because agricultural production will go down. In order to keep up agricultural production, more investment and more facilities are necessary. That is

not being given in this budget. Mr. Subramaniam has more background in agriculture than me and I still hope that by the time the Finance Bill comes up for discussion, he will give some more relief to the farmers. We do not have enough food in the world. All the surplus food of America is being purchased by Russia under a two-year contract. Surplus food in Australia and Canada is being purchased by China. So, surplus food in the world is almost disappearing. Only last week I read in the papers that even in America there is drought. By his own hybrid seeds, our farmers have proved that we can grow enough food to feed our population and even export. With the hybrid cotton seed, we can produce any amount of cotton. But for that more fertilisers and more inputs are needed, and he must help the farmers in getting these.

With these words, I welcome the budget.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri)** Sir, the entire nation seems to be happy at the budgetary proposals. The Finance Minister is in the very enviable position of being congratulated by everyone, right from the FICCI President to the trade union leaders. It has been pointed out rightly that this budget is growth-oriented and it will accelerate the process of growth in the country. It has also been rightly pointed out that this budget is a challenge to the private industrial sector. This is what they have been clamouring for in the last few years and the government has taken a bold decision to accede to most of their demands in terms of tax reduction and other encouragements. The myth of the sick mills must be exploded after this budget. I feel this is a form of exploitation and a very organised effort on the part of the industry to exploit the government and the public at large is being made to get concessions from the public exchequer. I want to know whether any investigation has been made as to how industries income sick whether the owners of the industry have really

become fat or not because there is an impression in the country that while the industry is sick, the managements becomes fat. So the Government should take care of that and should see that in future there is no more sick industry as such.

It has been rightly pointed out by the Minister in his Budget speech when he says: "I would like to emphasise that very often lack of effective management is a basic cause of the sickness of an industry. Along with provisions of financial assistance, financial institutions should, I feel, devise sound mechanisms to tone up the management of assisted concern." I would like to suggest that the persons representing the public financial institutions on the board of management of these industries should also be held responsible in case the industry should go sick. Similarly, the management of these industries should be held responsible and penal provisions should also be made so that they do not take recourse to the method of exploitation. In this regard, I would like to point out the case of sugar industry. Now in eastern UP and Bihar this industry is languishing. The farmers are the worst sufferers. This year they are getting one rupee less per quintal as compared to last year. When the price of inputs has increased, I do not see any justification for this reduction in the price of sugarcane in relation to eastern UP, western UP and Bihar.

Now about fixation of support price of agricultural commodities by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Very powerful case has been made out by Mr Krishnappa regarding reduction in fertiliser prices. I lend my support to this because there is a genuine case for reduction in the price of fertiliser. This should be brought down to Rs 1500/- per tonne so far the urea goes so that farmers may be able to get per bag of urea nearly at the price of Rs 75.

After the Budget, the price of copra has been increased by Rs 5/- per

crate. I hope, Mr. Subramaniam will take note of this because all of us are affected by this.

Regarding credit facilities to agricultural sector, it is by and large neglected even after a strong and persistent effort made by the Government and particularly by the hon. Minister since the time he was holding the portfolio of Agriculture and he knows much more than myself about the needs of extending credit facilities to the countryside. I do not know the exact figures but I have the impression that only 9 per cent of the total advances made by the commercial banks go to the agricultural sector. This is a very meagre sum especially in view of the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the national income is from the agricultural sector. So, efforts should be made to give more of advances to the agricultural sector. One of the obstacles in the way of extending credit in the rural sector is the distance limit stipulated by the commercial banks. That distance limit is 8 kms. from the headquarters of the bank. It does not cover much; and most of the blocks, do not have offices of the banks. As such, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this distance limit for extending credit in the rural areas, is done away with. Sometime during the last session, Shri T. A. Pai had agreed on the floor of this House to make a request to the Finance Ministry to remove this distance limit for the purposes of the retail trade. I feel that this should be done, because the extension of self-employment facilities to the rural educated unemployed youth is one of the points in the 20-point programme enunciated by the Government. In the State of Bihar, about 10,000 licences have been given for retail trade; but because of lack of credit facilities, most of the licences have remained unutilised. And those who have been given this facility, are moving from pillar to post, with no result.

Now a word about export. I congratulate the Ministry of Commerce for its good performance; as also its

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

officers dealing with the export promotion programme. I would request the Finance Minister to give some tax concessions to export industries. He has done well to give tax concessions to many industries; but I would plead for his giving tax concessions and development rebates to export-oriented industries. My third suggestion is that the multi-national corporations should be compelled to export at least 40 per cent of their products, because in regard to some of them, Government have not been able to make them conform to the requirements of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. And, therefore, by this method, I hope the Government will be able to do something; and these corporations can be compelled to export at least 40 per cent of their products. For rural development, a very small sum of Rs. 150 crores has been provided for in the budget. I would request the Finance Minister, who has knowledge of the rural India and who understands the economic situation in the country-side, to increase this at least to Rs. 250 crores, which was the amount provided for in 1971 for rural development and rural employment programmes. The importance of power generation has rightly been emphasized. I would request that the needs of Bihar should be given some priority in this respect. When Dr. K. L. Rao was holding charge of this portfolio, he had assured us on the floor of this House that at Motipur in Muzaffarpur, there will be a thermal power station. But that was not done and the House was assured that something will be done and that a bigger plant will be installed at North Koel in South Bihar. That was also not done. We were then assured that a separate thermal plant will be installed in the State. We now understand that it is also not coming up. So, I would request the Government that, in the case of Bihar, particularly in view of the repeated assurances given by the previous Minister, a super thermal power station should be established in Bihar.

Coming to my own constituency, in the river Bhagmati there is a project which is in the process of construction. I would suggest that some final date should be fixed by which it should be completed.

Finally, I appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Finance Minister, when he says at the concluding part of his speech:

"There is a tide in the affairs of nations, as of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. The nation is at the crest of such a tide. The economy is poised for a surge forward. The Emergency and the New Economic Programme have ushered in a qualitative change in the economic environment. We must now take advantage of the favourable factors and inject a new dynamism to programmes of economic and social development."

I entirely agree with these sentiments. But I would like to add that the nation is also at the cross roads of history. The distance between order and chaos was never as narrow as it is today. The reactionary forces are active at both the national and international level. Though they have received a set back, they have not been defeated. The various tax concessions made to the affluent sections of the society may be utilised to undermine the Government's professed intention of establishing an egalitarian social order in the country. I hope due care will be taken of that. With these words, I strongly support the budget proposals.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Tiruthani): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his budget, which represents a turning point in the economic history of our country. This year he has been very kind-hearted and he has almost performed a feat by putting something in every pocket, while picking no pocket at all.

Sir, before you leave, kindly have a word with your Deputy so that he will be more generous in the matter of time.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When any person sits in this Chair, he exercises his own discretion.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, I appeal to you directly to be a little more indulgent in the matter of giving time.

The Finance Minister has been able to perform this feat because of certain very objective conditions. This budget is an objective response to the conditions obtaining in the country.

My hon. friend, Shri Krishnappa, brought in the name of Duryodhana. In fact, that fellow's name should never have been mentioned in a discussion of this budget. I think he should have thought of another colourful character in Mahabharata, who is called Karna, who has been known for giving and giving: he has been giving all his life.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I referred to Duryodhana in connection with my State of Karnataka, and not in connection with Shri Subramaniam.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Our Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam, has become a veritable Karna. While giving relief to everybody, he has not taxed anybody. This has happened only this year. Even last year there was taxation to the extent of Rs. 240 crores. His predecessors have simply heaped taxation on this country. I was making a little calculation and I found that during the last seven years they have imposed additional taxation on the people to the extent of more than Rs. 2,000 crores.

So, this kind-heartedness and this concern for the tax-payer is really

welcome and it does represent a turning point in the economic history of our country as I said before.

13 hrs.

Two factors have been responsible for this very desirable result. The Finance Minister has already referred to one in the Budget. He has talked of the resolute and dynamic leadership that the country was fortunate in having. It was because of the political will displayed at a very early stage during the current financial year and because that will was translated into action, the economic programme etc., that this fortunate situation has arisen. Formerly, hands were idling engaged in mischief, they were put to work; feet were wandering aimlessly, they were made to go in a particular direction; more than that, the mind of people was attuned to mischief, that was cured and that mind was made to engage itself in constructive activities. That is the main reason for this very fortunate position in which the country finds itself today.

Another important event, and a very significant event too, is that we have been hearing a new voice on the Indian political scene of late. This voice does not speak to limited audiences in classrooms, lecture halls or chambers of specialists. It addresses itself to the broad masses of the people in the maidans of the country. This voice has a ring of freshness, is marked by clarity, sounds very genuine and shows real concern for the problems of the poor. This voice has done its best to do away with the cobwebs clogging our socio-economic thinking which earlier sought to identify every step by describing it in doctrinaire terms of rightist or leftist. There was a bold call that we should not be deterred from taking any step because somebody would criticise it as leftist or rightist, but we should be governed only by one consideration, and that is whether that is a right

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

step by the people of this country. And this voice, to my mind, has created a climate of opinion in the country which has lifted the inhibitions which were getting in-built into our socio-economic thinking. This change in climate has been felt by the Finance Minister more than anybody else. Till now he found himself bound by the assiduously propagated shibboleths which were acting as shackles. He found them suddenly falling away and he was able to act more as a man of independent things. It was he, I should say, who was the first beneficiary of that particular item in the 20-point programme, namely freedom from bonded labour. He became a free man and he was able to act and it was as a result of that that we have a budget of this nature before us.

This Budget has been generally welcomed by one and all. Even in this House there has been no carping criticism. Only the CPM may be said to have been unkind in its criticism. Even Shri Indrajit Gupta's criticism was very friendly because everybody recognises this Budget as the instrument of encouraging savings and investment.

This Budget puts the relationship between the tax gatherer and the tax-payer on a new basis for the first time. Up till now what has been the philosophy guiding successive Finance Ministers? The tax-payers were treated with suspicion. They were treated almost as criminals. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta had said yesterday, you have a *danda* in your hand to collect taxes. That mentality is an old mentality. In fact, we have been guided by that mentality. Now, we have chosen to walk away from that philosophy and adopt a new approach of faith in the tax-payers: that we will no more distrust him. On the other hand, we will treat him as a human being, who is likely to err as

you and I are likely to err. So, we have put this faith in him and this Budget represents an act of faith on the part of the Finance Minister and on the part of this Government. Doubts are expressed; it is said your hopes will be belied. You may not realise all that you want to realise by way of larger revenues, because of the disincentives you have provided to evade and avoid taxes. All this warning has been uttered. I don't think the Finance Minister is unmindful of this situation. It is not as if he is not going to be vigilant; he is going to be vigilant and see that his hopes are not belied but become fruitful. It is not based on mere kindness.

Last year, income tax was lowered and what was the result? With the lower taxation, the collections went up by Rs. 60 crores. Then some people wanted to pooh-pooh the voluntary disclosure scheme. It had been a success beyond the wildest imagination of people who conceived it. Nobody thought that we will have a disclosure of Rs. 1500 crores, but it was there. Should we not react to the situation? You lower the tax and collections are more. You allow certain concessions and people who have been hoarding, who have been called black-marketeers, who have been operating parallel economy, these very same people came forward to disclose their wealth and income, thereby easing the entire situation, easing the economy, easing the mind of one and all and removing the dread of black-market price. Should not the Government react to such a gesture, to such a response? Should we not respond to a response which has already been there? That is why, the Finance Minister has thought it fit to lower the taxes and yet invest more.

Then it was said that this is a Budget which benefits the rich people and the urban middle class people.

It is not a very correct statement in my views; it does benefit them. I do not deny But it does not stop there. You may look at the reaction of the share market. In my view, the reaction of the share market—after the Budget proposals were made gives the lie direct to the accusation that this Budget is a rich man's budget or a budget which is oriented to help industrialists and other upper class of people. It also helps the rural people. There is a lot of force in the pice just now entered by my friend Mr. Krishnappa that whereas a farmer finds that his prices have gone down, the input prices have not gone down to that extent; It is still there

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Being mechanical is never my strong point But you have taken ten minutes of the time rationed by your party. Now, what do you want me to do? You seem to have an impression that I am unkind to you about the time I allow you a little more time

SHRI O V ALAGESAN: You should kindly be lenient You do not take literally anything that I say

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take a few minutes more I am just pointing out to you

SHRI O V ALAGESAN: I would like to say that the mixed economy which has been guiding our economic policies has come into its own and has come to stay This is true of both the sectors, public and private For the first time, they have realised that one cannot do without the other. Formerly, there was mutual ill-will; there was a confrontation One did not like the other If the public sector grew or if there was more investment in the public sector, the private sector frowned on it. They said that it was something which was detrimental to their health. But now that situation obtains no more. Both the public sector and the

private sector have found by experience that one needs the other Both are supplementary to each other When one languishes, the other also languishes. The health of one depends on the health of the other.

Now, I would like to say something on the Plan arithmetic We have been having Plans, First Plan, Second Plan, Third Plan and there were difficulties towards the beginning of the Third Plan. The Plan was divided into core Plan and non-core Plan due to foreign exchange difficulties. All these things happened After three Plans went through, we had three Annual Plans After three Annual Plans, we had the Fourth Plan. The Fifth Plan is supposed to have begun two years earlier. But strictly speaking, the Plans for these two years were also Annual Plans They were not part of the integrated Fifth Plan because the Fifth Plan has yet to see the light of the day and has yet to be approved by this House, the Chief Ministers, etc The Plans pertaining to the two years after the Fourth Plan have been Annual Plans. So, I would request the Finance Minister and also the authorities of the Planning Commission that the hopeful year of 1976-77 may be termed as the first year of the new Fifth Plan and that the planning process may begin on a very hopeful note and carried on to the benefit of the country

Another matter that I would like to touch upon is family planning It is a very important thing The object of the family planning is to reduce the birth rate from 35 per thousand to 30 per thousand Towards this end, they have spent huge sums of money Last year, they spent Rs. 70 crores and this year also they propose to spend another Rs 70 crores. In spite of this, there are threatening forecasts We are told that in 1985-86, we will be having a population of

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

70 crores and, by the end of the century, we will be having 100 crores. These threatening forecasts are there. But still we have to do our bit of work in the field of family planning.

There is one hitch. The States which push through family planning programme to a successful end or carry out the various programmes under family planning successfully, stand to lose because their population goes down. They lose their seats in the Lok Sabha. In fact, it has been the case with Tamil Nadu. We were having 41 seats in the Lok Sabha and now we are having 39 seats, that is, two seats less, for having sincerely and successfully carried out the family planning programmes.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA. There is a lot of migration taking place from Tamil Nadu to adjoining States. You send away people to adjoining States. That does not mean that there is a reduction in the birth in Tamil Nadu. (Interruption)

SHRI O V ALAGESAN: There is a reduction in population. We do not want to produce more children. But the people who carry out the family planning programmes in an efficient way should not be punished for that. I would like to suggest one thing, if at all it is possible—I do not know how to work out the mechanism—that you peg the population figures and population ratios at the year 1951 level and see that nobody suffers because this or that particular State, this or that particular community pushed through the family planning programme rather successfully.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Please conclude now. I have already given you five minutes more. You have already taken more than 15 minutes

SHRI O V ALAGESAN. One point more; this is an important point. You will agree.

This is about workers' participation in industry. This has been al-

most a shop to the industrial workers. Even yesterday, the Labour Minister answered that there are 37 Central Government and departmental undertakings which have implemented the scheme of workers' participation in industry at shop floor and plant level. There are 87 private units also which have put through this programme. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Primpri, has taken workers' representatives as directors on its board. So also the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., and the 14 nationalised banks. This is the information that has been vouchsafed by the Labour Minister. I would like to say two things in this connection. The workers in this country have come of age, do they need the help of outsiders to organise them and to lead them? The Railway labour, especially, with which I have some acquaintance, has come of age and it is as mature as any other labour in any part of the world. So, the leadership has to be found within the labour itself.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. That point has been made; please come to the next point

SHRI O V. ALAGESAN: The next point is that I shall not be satisfied with their merely being given a so-called 'voice' in the management at the shop-floor and plant level. On the other hand, they should be given a share in the shareholding of the companies. I shall club public sector companies also under this rule; it is not only private sector companies but public sector companies also. We have invested as much as 6,000 crores in the public sector companies and one can calculate how much has been invested in the private sector companies. Even if a small percentage of the shareholding is thrown open to the workers, certainly that will mean savings and it will mean real participation of workers in various industries.

श्री० और तिहू (० शश्वर ) : उपायक अहोदय, श्री सुखहमवद्यम जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह सदन से जा रहे हैं, चावल बधाई नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए लोगों ने उनको बधाई दी। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि उस बधाई को उहोंने किसी से बदल किया या नहीं क्योंकि इस बजट को आप गरीब आदमी का बजट नहीं कह सकते हैं। यह किसान, गरीब और मजदूर का बजट नहीं है, सेठ का बजट इसको कह सकते हैं। अगर वह इस मेठ के बजट पर बधाई लेना पसन्द करते हैं तब तो बधाई मैं भी देना हूँ लेकिन अगर वह इस बात को पसन्द न करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि पसन्द नहीं करेंगे तो कोई बधाई देने वाली बात इस बजट मैं नहीं है।

अभी श्री कृष्णपा जी कह रहे थे कि ग्रामरजनी के बड़ने में चुपके से किसान के ऊपर डम रहने से बौंज बढ़ाया गया है, जिसमें किसी को पता भी न आये और वह बोल भी न सके। बाटर रेट दूसरे और तिग्ने हां गये हैं और 100 परमीट में भी ज्यादा कई जगह हो गये हैं। नैड ईंवेन्यू भी तीन बार गुना तक हो गया है।

फटिलाइडर का कीमत नो 10 परमीट कम करने की बात की है लेकिन अगर आप बजट को देखते हों चुपके से एक चीज़ और आ गई है। गहराई में न देखें तो उसका बता न जाना लेकिन डीजिल के ऊपर डयटो बड़ने की जांच भी इहोंने अपने हाथ में ले ली है। किसान को चुपके से किसी दिन भुनने को मिलेगा कि डीजिल की कीमत 50 पैसे और बड़ गई है।

किसान की इम्प्रूट्स की कीमत बढ़नी जा रही है, उसका चार्च बढ़ा जा रहा लेकिन उसके साथीन की कीमत बढ़ती जा रही

है। जिसको हम मोटा अनाज कहते हैं, उसको लेते बाला आज बाजार में कोई नहीं है। बाजरे की कीमत 50 परमें किंवंद में नीबे आ गई है और सरकार खरीदने को नैयार नहीं है। दूसरे और अनाजों—गेहूँ, चावल की कीमतें भी गिरी हैं। तो जो चीज़े किसान पैदा करता है, उसकी कीमते गिरी है जैसे गेहूँ, चावल, मोटा अनाज, आयल मीड, पलमेज और इंडिस्ट्रियल ग्र-मैट्रिग्युल बैंगरा। लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो जो दूसरी मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गुडज हैं, उनकी कीमतें नहीं गिरी।

हमें जो 'इकानामिक गर्ड' ही गई है, उसमें पता चलता है कि मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गुडज की कीमत बैंगल 1.4 परमीट तक हुई है। फैड प्रेस्स की कीमत 20 परमीट, आयल मीडज की 3.4 परमीट, इंडिस्ट्रियल ग्र-मैट्रिग्युल ग्र-मैट्रिग्युल की 20 परमीट, पन्नेज की 26 परमीट तक हो गई है। तो जो किसान चीज़े पैदा करता है, उनकी कीमते ही गिरी हैं, बाकी की नहीं गिरी है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि बड़ने वाली नहीं है। फून और गावर की कीमत 14.9 परमीट तक गई है। मजीनरी और ड्रॉन्सोंट की 10.8 परमीट और कैमिकल्स की 12 परमीट कम तक गई है। दबायां की कीमत भी बड़ी है। इमीलिए में बढ़ता है कि यह मेठ का बजट है। जो चीज़े मेठ और पूजे-पति पैदा करता है, पिछले अग्ने में भी उन की कीमतों में कोई अंक नहीं पड़ा है, उनकी कीमते बही हैं, बल्कि वे बड़ गई हैं। लेकिन किसान की पैदा की हुई चीज़ों की कीमतें कम हो गई हैं।

पिछले साल किसान वे माय एक और मजाह तृप्ता। कपाय की कीमत इतनी ज्यादा गिरी कि किसान खोखले

[प्रो. मेरे लिए]

लगा कि कपास पैदा करें या नहीं। जब कपास के खरीदने का बक्से आया तो काटन कार्यरिक्त भी बैदान से आय गई। उस को जितनी कपास खरीदी जाहिए थी, उसने उतनी नहीं खरीदी -- बहुत कम खरीदी। सरकार उस से भी आये बढ़ गई। उसने पाकिस्तान को खुश करने के लिए उस से 25 करोड़ रुपये का काटन खरीदा। हमे इसमें कोई एनराज नहीं है कि पड़ीभी देश के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये जाये। लेकिन वह भी तो उम का जबाब दे। पाकिस्तान आयरन और तो हजारों मील दूर से खरीदता है। वह हम से आयरन भीर नहीं खरीदता है, हालांकि हमारे पाम बुड़त आयरन भीर है। हमने पाकिस्तान से 25 करोड़ रुपये का काटन खरीदा, जब कि हमारे देश के किसानों वा काटन कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं था। इस सरकार को यह खायाल नहीं आया कि अपने देश के किसानों का भी कुछ ध्यान रखे, और जो 25 करोड़ रुपया वह बाहर के किसानों को दे रही है, वह अपने किसानों को दे दे। इसमें पता चलता है कि इस सरकार को किसानों के लिए किनाना दर्द है। इसी तरह जूट की प्राइमिज भी गिरी है। इसलिए यह कहना यतन है कि यह किसान या गरीब का बजट है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह मेठ का बजट है।

जहा तक प्राइमिज के गिरने का सम्बन्ध है, होलसेल प्राइमिज तो चिरी है लेकिन रीटेल प्राइमिज में इसना फक्त नहीं पड़ा है। “आर्थिक समीक्षा” में कहा गया है,

“It is clear that the decline in consumer prices has been less pronounced than in wholesale prices”.

किसान को बास का आद एक अत्यधिक दिलाता है, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा कोकारैटिंग बाजार पर चलाये जा रहे सुपर बाजार में दाम 1.80 रुपये किलो के हिलाव से लेटी जाती है। बाकी बाजार को तो छोड़ दीजिए, जो सुपर बाजार आर्थिक भुनाफा न देने के प्रावाहर पर चलाया जाता है, उस में भी 30,40 परसेट भुनाफा लिया जाता है।

सरकार की ओर से आदेश दिया गया है कि सभी चीजों और ऐकेजिज आइपर कीमत लिखी जाये। क्या इस का मर्यादा यह है कि वे लोग अपनी इच्छानुसार चाहे कोई कीमत लिख दे। क्या सरकार इस बात का पता लगानी है कि अमुक चीज़ की होलसेल प्राइम या है और रिटेल प्राइम किनी लिखी है, और क्या वह प्राइम ठीक है या नहीं? क्या गले के टुकड़े पर कीमत लिख देने से बाम पूरा हो जाय? सरकार चाहती है कि हर एक चीज़ की कीमत लिखी जाये लेकिन वहज कीमत किनी है, इसकी उम को कोई चिनाना नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है रिटेल प्राइमिज में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। हमारे देश में मिडलमैन उत्तरीभी चल रही है। उसमें कनज़ूमर को भी लूटा जाता है और प्राइमर को भी लूटा जाता है और मिडलमैन-मेठ-मोज बरते हैं। इसी लिए मैं बहुता हूं यि यह मेठ का बजट है।

इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा है कि देश में पैदावार बढ़त रही है। हम को इस बजट पर पांचवीं योजना के मुद्दे में विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री अवगोदन ने कहा कि दो एनुग्रह प्राप्त नहीं हो चुकी हैं और तीसरी चल रही है। सभी तक

हमने पाच की सूची की हुई है। यही तरफ पांचवी प्लान शुरू नहीं हुई है। लेकिन हम ने जो पांचवी प्लान बनाई थी, उसमें हमारा जो निशाना था, हम को उस के हिसाब से जांच करनी चाहिए कि तीन सालों में हमारी उपलब्धियाँ रही हैं। कहा गया है कि प्लान प्रारंभिक से 31.6 परसेट की बढ़ि हुई है। 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के एनुअल प्लान्ज के आउटलेज 4844 करोड 5978 करोड और 2852 करोड रुपये के हैं, जो कुल मिला कर 18,674 करोड रुपये बनता है। पूरे पांच साल की योजना का टोटल आउटले 37,250 करोड रुपये है। इसका असर यह है कि पाच साल के लिए जो प्लान आउटले है, तीन साल में उसमें आधा हुआ है। 60 परसेट कम से कम होना चाहिए था, उसका आधा हुआ है। तो इसके अपर केंद्र हम अपने आप को काम्पेन्यूलट करे कि हम बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं और बहुत तेजों में जा रहे हैं। योजना हम ने बनाई पाच माल की। उसमें विनाश पीछे हम रह गये यह हम को देखना चाहिए।

इसी नगर प्रगति हम उत्पादन की ओर चले तो हमारा निशाना था कि साढ़े पाच परसेट उत्पादन हमारा बड़ा चाहिए हर साल पांचवी योजना में। लेकिन 1973-74 में तो माइनस है भार 74-75 में 2 परसेट है। इस मान में हम सांच रहे हैं कि कृषि बढ़ावा लेकिन वह बढ़ावा केवल एकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन जो बड़ा है उसका बढ़ावा से। उस में श्रेय प्रगति किसी को जाना है तो अपवान को या फिनान को। बारिंग अच्छी हो गई, किमान ने मेहनत की तो उसमें अच्छा नहीं जिल गया और वह भी इतनी अच्छी बारिंग होने पर और किमान की इन्हीं मेहनत के बाद भी हम कहा कहा पहुंचे हैं हमारा ऐसा अन्दाजा है कि 11.4 करोड टन की पैदावार आयद हमारी हो जाय। . . . . (व्यवधान)....  
 2942 LS-7.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह तीव्रता माल पांचवी पंच वर्षोंय योजना का होना चाहिए था। उम का हिमाचल स्कार्ट तो पांचवी पंच वर्षोंय योजना के पहले माल में इतनी प्रोडक्शन होनी चाहिए थी जो इन माल में हो रही है। 11.4 करोड टन पैदावार 1974-75 में होनी चाहिए यी और उससे आगे बढ़ कर 14 करोड होनी चाहिए यी 78-79 में। लेकिन अभी तक हम 11.4 करोड जो पहले माल का लक्ष्य था वहा तक पहुंचे हैं और उमके बारे में भी अभी तक नहीं कह सकते कि इन्हा होगा ही। भगवान करे कि अच्छी बारिंग हो और देश का फायदा हो। लेकिन अगर योड़ी भी भी बारिंग में कम हो गई तो फिर योड़े को तगड़ बन पड़ें, यह बहुत मांजूद है। क्योंकि हमने इन्हेशन फैसिलिटीज जिन्हीं हम कहने थे उन्हीं बढ़ाई नहीं।

20 मूली प्रोप्राम की बात कही जाती है। यह नये नये प्रोप्राम भार नयो नयी स्कीमें बदलने की हमारी आदत पड़ गई है। पहले केंग प्रोप्राम कार रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट चलाया गया, स्कीम कार इंटेंसिव रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट चलाई गई, उस के बाद मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोप्राम रखा था पांचवी योजना में वह सब खत्म हो गया। अब 20 प्लाइंट प्रोप्राम आ गया, एंडहाइक प्लाइट बीच म दिमान में कोई बात आ गई तो कह दिया यह भी हो जाय, यह भी हो जाय। उनका कोई इन्हेशन नहीं है, आपमें कोई सबव नहीं है। लेकिन उनका इन्हा प्रवार कर दिया जैसे होते हैं।

विन मंत्री मदोदय ने किमानों के लिए और गाव के इंटेंसिव डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक छोटे भी स्कीम जरूर प्रयारित की है हालांकि बड़ा में तो उसका कोई

## [प्रो० शेर सिंह]

जिक कहीं पर नहीं है। लेकिन इंट्रोड्रेटेड डेवलोपमेंट देहात का हो यह उन्होंने पहली बार जरा अच्छे ढंग कहा है, उपके लिए मैं उनको बधाई जहर दूंगा। उपके लिए बजट में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है तिवाय पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये के और वह भी तजुर्बे के लिए है। ये तजुर्बे बहुत हो चुके, जैसे मैं ने कहा कैम स्टोम फारू रुरल एम्पलायमेंट का हुआ, विगिम मीडिन का भी हुआ, 20 प्लाइट प्रोग्राम का चल रहा है। ये एक्सपेरिमेंट्स बहुत खल रहे हैं। एक तथा उन्होंने जो यह कहा यह बहुत ठीक है। लेकिन उसके कारण सबै करवाएं चीजों का। इप देश में कमी नहीं है चीजों की। प्राकृतिक संपादन बहुत ज्यादा इप देश के पास है, शायद इन्हे किमी और देश के पास नहीं है। इप देश के पास जनशक्ति भी बहुत अधिक है। लेकिन इप जनशक्ति को उपके लाय जोड़ा नहीं। कैमे उप जनशक्ति का उत्पादन करे उसके लिए नोगों को ट्रैनिंग नहीं दी एज्केशन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। ये भारी चीजें जब तक हम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होगा नहीं। पहले सबै करें कि किनने माध्यन हैं। उन माध्यनों का उत्पादन करने के लिए किम ढंग के आदमी चाहिए, आदमियों को नैशर करने के लिए किम ग की जिजा चाहिए ये भारी चीजें जब तक नक नहीं करे तब तक कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे। केवल हमारे पास वह चीजें भेजने से बान नहीं बनेगी। उपके कार अपन करने की नरफ कदम बढ़ाएंगे तब हम कुछ कर पाएंगे। बरता जो कुछ हमने कहा उपसे कुछ प्रयाद नहीं होगा। यह किमान को हम कहने रहे हैं कि हम तुम्हारे लिए कर रहे हैं, तुम्हारे लिए प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं और योग कुछ नहीं।

मनएम्पलायमेंट बहुती जा रही है। इस बक्त साडे पन्द्रह करोड़ आदमी हैं देहात का जिस को एम्पलायमेंट मिलनी चाहिए। जो हमारी लेवर फोसं है माडे पन्द्रह करोड़ की उसमें मैं से मैं ममझना हूँ पांच ल करोड़ आदमी ऐसे जहर हैं जो अन्दर एम्पलायड, अनएम्पलायड या विनली एम्पलायड हैं और उन के लिए हमारी योजना में कुछ नहीं है। 30 प्रतिशत जो गरीब आदमी हैं वह 13 प्रतिशत कन्त्रयूम करता है जो परसनल कन्त्रपश्चान की चीजें हैं। हम ने कितना उन के अन्दर बढ़ाया है? गोवी मिटाने की बात तो हम करते हैं। अनएम्पलायमेंट दूर करने के लिए हमने कोई बान कही? कितने परसेंट एम्पलायमेंट प्रोवाइड कर सकेंगे? भेल्क एम्पलायड मेक्टर में किनना कर सकेंगे। देहात के माडे पांच करोड़ आदमी बेरोगार हैं उनको कैमे रोगार देंगे। जो कन्त्रपश्चान का लेवल नी ना हाउस को कैमे ऊपर बढ़ाएंगे इपके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों के ऊर भव्य मन्त्री महोदय रोशनी ढालें।

**श्री नटवर लील पटेल (मेहसाना):** माननीय उपायक जी, आपने मुझे इम बजट पर बोलने वा मीका दिया इननिए मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ। दूर माननीय सदन में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो न जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और एक बिल्कुन अच्छा बजट पेश करने के लिए मन्त्री जी को और मंत्रालय के सभी कमवारी भाई बहनों को बधाई देना है। बजट आने से पहले गर वर्षों में हमारे देश में क्या परिवर्तित होती थीं वह हम जानते हैं। बजट आने से पहले भावों में कभी कभी काफ़े बढ़ि हो जाती थी, कभी कभी भावों में काफ़ी घाटा था जाता था। इप भाल बजट आने से पहले न तो भावों में कोई बढ़ि हुई और न भावों में कोई

आठा आया । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भाननीय की ओर भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की बड़ी महान लिहिए है । दूसरी बात यह भी है है कि बजट आने के बाद प्रथम एमा होना रहा है कि बजट सुनने के बाद कुछ लोगों को हमारे देश में नींद की ट्रैक्ट्रों से कर लोना पड़ता था । कुछ लोगों को बजट सुनने के बाद हार्ट की बीमारी आ जानी थी । इस बजट के आने के बाद जिन्होंने ने भी हमारे देश में बजट को सुना उनमें न तो किसी को हार्ट की बीमारी हुई, न किसी को कोई घ्राक का लका और न ही गोने के लिए नींद की गोनियां लेनी पड़ी । इसके लिए मैं भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जो को सम्म्भव देता हूँ ।

मेरी नज़र में यह बजट एक प्रोप्रेसिव बजट है । देश नो आगे ले जाने के लिए और देश की तरक्की के लिए यह बजट काफी अच्छा है—इस बात को कहने में मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है । मैं जानता हूँ कि विन मंत्री जी की जिम्मेदारी में वडो वडी है । यगर वे चाहें भी तब भी सबको खुश नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन इस बार एमा हुआ कि देश के नवी वर्गों को भाननीय विन मन्त्री जी ने खुश करने की कोशिश की है । मैं समझता हूँ इस बजह में देश के नवी वर्गों को खोड़ा बहुत फायदा होने वाला है । मृजे एक बात कह देनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में जो इंडस्ट्री चल रही है उनको इन्सेटिव देना ही या । इन्स्ट्रीज को अगर इन्सेटिव नहीं देते, उनको रोकेफ नहीं देते तो परिस्थिति काफी बराबर हो जाती—इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है । नाय दी भाय मैं भंडी जी की बाताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जिन्होंने भी उद्योग चलने हैं वह ठीक ठंग से चलें उद्योग बंद न हों, जो लोग उद्योग चला रहे हैं उनको भी उद्योग चलाने के लिए काफी सुविधाएं फिले यह नारे बातें हमें सोचनी चाहिए । जितने भी उद्योग चलते हैं उनको नज़र

में रखकर हमारा बजट होता चाहिए । सही बात तो यह है कि जब बजट बाहर निकला तो इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाले अपनी नज़र से बजट को देखते रहे और बिज़नेस करने वाले अपने खायाल से बजट को देखते रहे । मैं देहान में आ रहा हूँ और मैं जिसान का प्रतिनिधि हूँ इन्हिएं मैं एक किसान की दृष्टि में बजट को देखता चाहता हूँ । महीनी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में उद्योग चल रहे हैं, काफी उद्योग चल रहे हैं लेकिन मेरे खायाल से 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेतों के उद्योग से अपनी रोज़ी रोटी पाने हैं । मैं आगे बढ़कर यह भी बता सकता हूँ कि देहान में रहने वाले 80 प्रतिशत लोग अगला गुज़रात खेतों को इंडस्ट्रीज में करते हैं । अब समय आ गया है कि इस देश में खेतों को बड़ी इंडस्ट्री समझकर चलायें । यदि ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ हमको आगे बढ़ने में काफी रुकाव आयेगी । इस बजट में किसान के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ, उसको कोई राहत नहीं मिली । भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जी किसान को भूल गये हैं ऐसा नो भी नहीं कहूँगा । फटिलाइज़र के भावों में कमी हुई है, फास्टेक्टिक फटिलाइज़र के भावों में जो कमी हुई है उससे किसानों को बर्लर फायदा होगा, लेकिन यूरिया के भाव में केवल 100 रुपये की ही कमी हुई है, इससे किसान को विशेष फायदा नहीं होगा । गुजरात और गुजरात जैसे अन्य राज्यों में यूरिया फटिलाइज़र ज्यादा उपयोग में आता है, वहाँ के किसान यूरिया फटिलाइज़र का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा करते हैं, केवल 100 रुपया टन दाम कम करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । देश के किसान चाहते थे कि यूरिया फटिलाइज़र में कम से कम 500 रुपया टन कम किया जाता, यदि इतना सम्भव नहीं था तो दो या तीन सौ रुपया टन भी कम कर दिया जाता, तो उससे भी किसानों को कुछ लाभ हो सकता था ।

## [बी नटवर साल पटेल]

यहां पर मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हू— आज भी इकलाइजेशन फण्ड की स्कीम चालू है, इसके बारिये सरकार को 265 रुपया टन कम किया गया है, वह इसमें से मीट करने के बाद भी सरकार के पास 165 रुपया टन बच जाता है। आप यह जानते ही हैं कि इकलाइजेशन फण्ड की स्कीम उस समय शुरू की गई थी, जब हम फटिलाइजर बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करने के और उसमें सरकार को काङ्री चाटा होता था, उसको मीट करने के लिये इस फण्ड को चालू किया गया था। अब हमने यह तय कर लिया है कि बाहर से फटिलाइजर नहीं मंगायेंगे, तब फिर इकलाइजेशन फण्ड जारी रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यह 165 रुपया जो हम अभी भी कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं, इसको छोड़ देना चाहिये और इसका रिलीफ यूरिया में देना चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करता हू—माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी गम्भीरता से मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे और शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यान्वयी करेंगे।

पूर्मरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है— एक्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस के लावो में काङ्री गिरावट आई है, इसको प्राइस सपोर्ट देना बहुत बहुरी है। प्राइस सपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है। जब हम यहा इस सम्बन्ध में बैंक्यूल गवर्नर्मेट से बात करते हैं तो हमें कहा जाता है कि यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेट की है। जब हम स्टेट गवर्नर्मेट से पूछते हैं तो वे जवाब देते हैं कि हम प्राइस सपोर्ट देने को तैयार हैं, लारीब के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। जब हम एक्रीकल्चर विनिस्ट्री से पैसे की बात करते हैं तो वे जवाब देते हैं कि हम क्या करें, एक पैसा भी लेना हो तो ब्रिटिश मूल्यांक साहब के पास या सुवृहाष्य साहब के पास आना पड़ता है। मैं प्रनव मुखर्जी साहब को बतलाना चाहता

हू—आपको इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई पालिसी बनानी होती। आप चाहें तो सेन्टर के बारिये ही प्राइस सपोर्ट का काम करें और यदि यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेट को देना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये एक्रीकल्चर फाइनेंसेंस की व्यवस्था आपको बजट में करनी होती। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ प्रदार्थों के भावों में जो गिरावट आई है वह चलती रहनी तथा इसका असर दूसरे साल की कम्पनी पर पड़ेगा। बर्नमान त्विति को देखते हुए हमें कोई ऐसी पालिसी बनानी चाहिये जिससे गिरते हुए आव लेबल से ज्यादा न गिरे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट के द्वारा काफी राहत मंत्री वर्षों को दी है, लेकिन मूँझे कुछ ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि जिन को ज्यादा राहत देना ज़रूरी था, उनको कम राहत मिली है और जिनको कम राहत देना ज़रूरी था, उनको थोड़ा बहुत ज्यादा राहत मिल गयी है। जहां तक इन्कम टैक्स का सवाल है, मेरे पास अबार है, उससे मैं मन्त्री जी को बतला सकता हू— जिनकी आमदनी 15000 रुपये की है उनको 154 रुपये का रिलाफ मिला है, यानी इस कम पर आज तक वे जो इन्कमटैक्स भरते थे, अब उससे 154 रुपया कम भरना पड़ेगा। जिनको दो लाख ८० की आमदनी है उनको एक लाख नी हजार एक सौ बीम ८० टैक्स देना पड़ना था लेकिन अब उनको 21,000 ८० कम देना पड़ेगा। नो २ लाख की जिनको कमाई होती है उग्को ज्यादा रिलाफ मिला है, और 15,000 ८० आमदनी वाले को कम रिलाफ मिला है। जबकि होना इसका बिल्कुल उल्टा चाहिये था। हम को कमज़ोर को ऊरर उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, और जो तगड़े हैं, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको बिल्कुल रिलाफ नहीं मिलनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन ज्यादा रिलाफ उनको नहीं मिलनी चाहिये थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a very good point to conclude with.

जी बदल आया चेत्त : मैं बोलना हो 15 मिनट आहता था, लेकिन आपने मुझे 10 मिनट ही दिये। इनसिये जो भी समय मुझे आपने दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। बित्त मंत्री जो ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, और उनको तथा उनके मंत्रालय के सभी कर्मचारियों को भी बधाई देता हूँ।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I stand to congratulate the Finance Minister and his colleagues for presenting a very well balanced budget for the year 1976-77. As we all know that the Budget shapes the economy of the nation. The Budget has also an impact on the economy as a whole. This Budget I think, definitely gives incentive, serves as an all-time booster in every sector of our economic life.

The Finance Minister had waged war against inflation some months back and we saw very good results and inflation is now a matter of past. Now the Finance Minister is waging war against the recession in some sectors to build economy and to save the labour from the difficulties arising out of it. He has given orientation to this Budget for all round growth and incentive to the people to renovate their machinery so that Government does not reach at that level as to take over such seek undertakings and then try to run them by investing huge amounts.

The priorities have also been very well laid, looking to the assurances given every time that there will be at least 5.5 per cent growth.

We and the Opposition have been very much worried because of the unchallenged growth of unemployed people, whether they are educated or uneducated. All care has been taken that a large number of industries could be established not only in the private sector but also in the public sector or by expansion of existing industries so that maximum number of people could be absorbed.

The base of our economy is agriculture. Agriculture should have its roots not depending on rains but it should have irrigation facilities and electricity all the time to use whenever required. Care has been taken that irrigation facilities will be provided, no doubt, it will take a little time. Hence large sum of money has been provided also for generation of electricity. Thus it is hoped that it will be useful both for agricultural production as well as production in our factories. We were very much worried about the stabilisation of prices and when Prof Sher Singh was speaking I felt that he had not read the Budget in that context in which it should have been read. Perhaps he did not see the overall situation in the country and he was trying to criticise on minor points. At least I will quote you. Mr Deputy Speaker, one instance. When he was himself a Minister some few thousands of cotton bales of high-yielding variety or long-staple cotton was imported from Pakistan Sir, he forgets that our country does not produce as much long staple cotton as is needed by our textile mills handloom or powerloom industry. This had no political motive at all. It can perhaps be taken as a political motive, but, definitely the decision was taken that we should try to save the transport charges by importing cotton from the nearest available market and try to supply so much of cotton as is needed at least to those 104 nationalised textile mills and other mills which were starving of long-staple cotton.

I may now take up another point in which I do agree with Prof Sher Singh. The price as he rightly said has stabilised at lower level in wholesale market but it has not been reflected in the retail market. The Finance Minister has now taken care that the distribution system is so stabilised and so far-flung that these lower prices are reflected in the retail market also Sir, now I speak on other point that the economy of our country depends very much on maximum of exports and minimum of imports. We export in terms of crores of rupees worth the

[Dr. Kailash]

ready-made garments. Our textile mills were producing superfine and fine cloth as also the handloom as well as the powerloom cloth in the form of ready-made garments, to meet the demand of a good number of countries. This superfine and fine cloth was converted into readymade garments and hence it was in the fitness of things that the duty has been taken away for boosting the export of these readymade garments.

I would suggest that we should try to reduce the duty on coal and steel also which we are producing above our requirements. We have now got them in sufficient quantities and hence can be exported very easily and with profit. The Engineering goods is another example where one should take care of these products and should try to earn as much as possible by export.

Now about direct taxation, I feel that the taxes on corporate sector have been scientifically put in this budget and I am sure the businessmen who were trying to manipulate books of accounts to save more money which created more black money, will surely behave well. But the Finance Minister will have to be careful in seeing that when these taxes have been reduced from 77 per cent to 66 per cent, these businessmen behave well and if they do not behave well, a heavy hand should fall on them.

I expected some relief for the middle-class people. Today, under the ESI Scheme, a person drawing Rs 1000 has now been taken under its fold and gets the medical relief benefit under the scheme. As also, since the value of the rupee has gone down, I am suggesting that the exemption limit of 8,000 should be raised to 12,000. The Finance Minister in his speech has admitted that by raising the limit to 8,000 the income-tax department has not collected less amount rather the collections have gone up. By increasing this limit he will not lose much revenue but the salaried class will get immense relief.

Why has it happened when the limit was raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000? The small income group—those who are in fixed income groups, that is, who are working, and getting fixed salary got benefit and Government did not lose much. Naturally they are very much hard hit by this limit not being raised to Rs. 12,000. To-day this Rs. 8,000 has no basis at all and hence the limit should have been increased, according to my calculations, to Rs. 12,000. The Finance Minister should give a little more relief to the salaried class people who constitute a maximum number of the population in this country, especially in Railways, Post, and Telegraph and other Government Services.

It is good that the Finance Minister could understand that misuse of concession to undivided Hindu family. There used to be so many duplications—not duplication of books—but actually the Chartered Accountants used to advise such people to take the benefit under Hindu undivided family scheme. It is now rightly explained by the Finance Minister that the HUF would now be taken on a different footing and levied taxes to root out this corruption.

Sir, the public undertakings are the largest undertakings and they are reaching the commanding heights. If all the public undertakings start earning sufficiently well I think they will start earning very soon. Then in the past five or ten years the incidence of the direct taxation which puts a burden on the common man will be reduced. The burden of taxation should remain only on such people, who perhaps have ostentations living or those who are trying to spend lavishly. You may tax common man even, but please do not put so much of burden on the common man or middle class people. But once the public undertakings start earning they should be the first to get relief. Hence, it is not only the duty of the Finance Minister but there should also be a coordination cell between those ministries which are controlling the different undertakings to see that the expenditure of Public

Undertakings is controlled; their prices are suitably fixed in such a way that they can sell their goods not only in India but also outside as export.

Sir, in our Public Undertakings, there are two very large undertakings which are run on a commercial basis—they are the Railways and the P&T. They have also got a duty and obligation to society. It is unfortunate that just before the Budget Session was about to start, the postal charges had been increased specially on the Money Orders. I come from Bombay and I have got relationship with the labour class, lakhs and lakhs of rupees per month are being sent by Money Orders by these people to the villages from Bombay. I do not think these small people should have been taxed through Money Orders. I do not think moneyed people ever utilise the Money Order facilities. Hence it is these labour class people who have been very much hard hit. And hence I say that these undertakings should do their duty not so much as commercial but as social obligations, also. It is better that they should try to be more efficient in helping the people.

I shall sit down after this point. I was studying the plan outlay in different departments. I saw that under the head 'water supply' for Delhi Only Rs 123 crore, have been earmarked under water supply. The break-up of that is—Rs 59.5 lakhs have been provided for the disposal of urban waste—a very negligible amount—and Rs 45 lakhs have been provided for conversion of dry latrines and into sanitary blocks and Rs 16 lakhs only have been provided for the water pollution prevention board. The Finance Minister should have done more justice to Delhi when the population of Delhi goes on increasing. These latrines and other facilities are being utilised by the common man and hence, I feel, that this outlay has been very much less.

Sir, Dr V. K. R. V. Rao and Shri Indrajit Gupta had talked about high

excise duty on the drugs, which are patented. Although the Finance Minister has come with a hard stick and I also feel that these drugs are very necessary as these are lifesaving. But I suggest that in our government hospitals, a small sum can be earmarked—I mean in those hospitals which are run by either the Central Government, State Governments or the Municipal Corporation—where these drugs can be sold to the poor people at previous price pre-taxation price which would give relief to such people who are not rich people. Rich people can definitely buy these drugs even after this duty as when these drugs were not available in India, they got them from Singapore or Colombo or anywhere else. So, I did not like that they should be shown any mercy for paying more on these patented drugs. I therefore do not agree with Dr. Rao and Shri Indrajit Gupta on this point.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The hon. Member should now conclude

DR KAILAS It is unfortunate that a large number of people give their names but they do not remain present. When we sit here and speak you ask us to conclude why this time should not be allotted to us or redistributed fresh this time. Three people were absent and the Deputy Speaker has saved 30 minutes.

Still I got two or three minutes more. You were very courteous, to me in giving me more time.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have made very many good points

DR KAILAS There is no question of good or bad. I want that there should be re-distribution of time. Supposing out of 50 Members ten are absent then the time should be redistributed into 40 Members.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is your intra-Party question.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this budget which has been welcomed by so many people everywhere. Also without minimising the credit of the Finance Minister and his colleagues, I would like to congratulate our dynamic leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as, it is to a great extent, because of her action at proper time in bringing emergency and saving the country and also by bringing MISA and other timely measures that we have been able to stabilise our economy and it has been possible to bring this type of budget.

I am also very happy that the prices of essential consumer goods have come down and the amendment in wealth tax will invite foreign capital from Indians abroad. Some months ago I had been to United Kingdom and there I found so many Indians who have earned a lot of money are interested to invest in India but they were afraid of the taxes.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Relief has been given

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI I welcome this measure but at the same time I would request the Government to make enough propaganda of this measure so that everybody outside India knows about it and I am hopeful this will bring into India enormous amount of money. I do not agree with Prof. Sher Singh when he says that this is only a budget for the 'seths' and not for the poor. I find here that a lot of relief has been given to the farmers. Fertilizers' prices have gone down. Phosphate prices have been reduced. Persons possessing 80 sq. yds. houses will not have to pay taxes for five years. Then there is reduction in aluminium, synthetics, plastics and tyres and tubes. In the villages tyres and tubes are used in the bicycles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The relief is only in respect of a tyre and a tube with the new car.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: I was told it covers cycle tyres also. Further, the middle class salaried group has been benefited because of reduction in essential commodities prices. At the same time I feel, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which, on behalf of the Government, they promised to end by July 1976, has been extended for another year. If we can get this amount from other sources it would be better. I know these resources have been counted in the present budget and the amount is more than Rs. 400 crores but it would be better if we could get these resources from other sources and do not impound this amount any more.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I expected that the petrol prices would have been reduced in this new budget as that the taxis and scooters will come within the reach of the common people. Further, I feel that in this tax relief, there is a little bit of slant in favour of the urban dwellers. Stability of prices of essential commodities will ultimately depend on the incentives given to the producer. But emphasis on more production may recoil on the producers if the price line of procurement is not held properly. At the same time, if the surplus produce is not taken by Government, that will also create difficulties for the producer. I say this because yesterday I read in the papers that in the Mehta tehsil in Allahabad and also in some other places, the Food Corporation is not procuring grain and in some cases distress selling of foodgrains is going on. So the Food Ministry and the Food Corporation should take more care in giving help to these small farmers; otherwise, the whole purpose of more production will be defeated.

I am also happy that this time the Finance Minister has introduced a

strategy for integrated rural development. As I read the pamphlet through and through, I find that more stress has been laid on giving employment to unemployed youth on agrobased and animal-based industries. Does this mean that we are emphasising gobar gas plants, poultry and so on? Unless we bring about a very big social change in the minds of the rural youth, we cannot have real socialism in the country. I feel that instead of having big factories, we can have small electro-mechanical factories in villages. Specially wherever there are big factories, if we have small satellite industries in small places in the rural areas adjoining those factories, it will help in giving employment. In countries like Japan, every house has a small industry. Gandhiji also thought on those lines. That will, to a very great extent, help the poor people. Also by this we can bring about a very big social change in the rural structure. For this trained personnel is necessary. Therefore, special emphasis should be given for training rural youth and enough budget should be provided for that. This will enable them to handle the machines and so on and man the industries in the villages. This is my suggestion.

For having this, vocational training is very necessary. I feel that a resolution is absolutely necessary in the education system. The present education system will not help to a very great extent. Only the very talented people should go for higher education; the other people should go for this vocational training. Then only the whole object of rural reconstruction can be achieved.

When I speak about education, have to mention our twenty-point programme which insists that we should give relief to the poor people. I remember the hon. Minister of Education also said in this House that the teachers' pay would be decided keeping in view the Third Pay Commission's Report. But I find that the

salary of primary teachers starts from Rs. 350, that of middle teachers from Rs. 450 and that of secondary teachers at Rs. 550, whereas for the Principals the Pay Commission had suggested a start of Rs. 1050 which the Education Ministry has raised to Rs. 1100. The primary, middle and secondary teachers, who constitute the majority of teachers in India, who are the builders of the future citizens of India, are not looked after well. Instead of giving relief at the higher level only, we should give relief to them. I feel that the Education Ministry should take proper care about them. About medicine, I would like to say that I am against alcohol, but most of the homeopathic medicines are alcohol based. So, proper care should be taken about homeopathic medicines and also the emergency medicines which are vital to the poor patients. Otherwise, basically I am against giving any relief to the patent medicines. Lastly I once again appreciate the budget and I support this budget on behalf of the people of India.

श्री श्री० शार० शुक्ला (बहराइच) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, इस वर्ष के बजट प्रस्तावों का देश में मर्ब-व्यापक स्वागत हुआ है। मैं भी विन मंत्री को विश्वास देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के सामने इनना संतोषप्रद बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। पिछले कुछ दिनों में ग्रामाव, राजनीतिक आनंदोत्तम और असंतोष के कारण देश में एक ऐमा वातावरण बन गया था, जिस के कारण मूल्यों में अस्विरता थी, लोग कानारे बना कर बढ़े होने थे, लेकिन उन को जीजे नहीं भिन्नती थीं। आज इस बजट प्रस्तावों से निराशा कुछ उन लोगों को हुई है, जो जनता को कठिनाइयों को सोड़ी बना कर शामन को कुर्सी पर बैठना चाहते थे, या जो कल-कारनामों में हडनाल कराना चाहते थे। बाकी किसी को इन बजट-प्रस्तावों से असंतोष नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि इस देश में शरीकी शराबियों से चली था रही है और करोड़ों

## [सी बी० आर० लक्ष्मा]

की संख्या में लोग भरीबी की लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, और इस बजट के द्वारा हम उनकी स्थिति में सुधार करने में बहुत अच्छे दर्जे तक सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं। लेकिन हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह बजट एक विश्वास व्यवस्था पर आधारित है, और जो आमियों इस व्यवस्था में होती हैं, उनको एक या दो बारों में दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आज विश्व में भारों और इनप्लेशन का बातबद्ध है। बहुत से देशों में भारों का भी प्रभाव पड़ा है। भारत को यह श्रेय प्राप्त है कि वह इस इनप्लेशन को बहुत हद तक नियंत्रित करने में सफल हुआ है। लोग कहते हैं कि इस बजट से सेठों और महाजनों को फायदा हुआ है, अगर कारों के दामों में, या एक्साइज ड्रूटी में, कमी होती है, या इनकम टैक्स में कमी होती है, तो उससे कुछ ही लोग लाभान्वित होते हैं। उनका कहना है कि काश्टकारों के द्वारा जो चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं, उनके मूल्य में कमी हुई है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्टकार जो अनाज पैदा करता है, उस पर कार्ड उत्पादनवाण्डन की लगता है। लेकिन एक इण्डियनिस्ट जो चीजें पैदा करता है, कुछ चीजों नो उसके पैदा करने में लगता है, अगर उसके अनाज बर्बनमेंट को तरफ से टेरिफ और एक्साइज ड्रूटों के रूप में इतना भार लद जाना है, जो कन्ज्यूमर को पान हो जाना है। इसलिए कल-कारखानों में जो सामान बनता है, उसके दाम के बारे में क्यम्पेदारी के बल कल-कारखानों के भालिकों की नहीं है, बलिक उसकी कुछ तिम्पेदारी गवर्नमेंट के द्वितीय पर भी है। उब नक उम में काफी कमों न की जाये नव नक कल-कारखानों में बननेवाले माल और इसी से पैदा होने वाले माल के दामों में समानता नहीं आ सकती है। अब यह गया यह कि इन देश का भेदभान काश्टकार है क्योंकि वही सबसे अधिक मंजुर्या में है और इसके बाद उन लोगों की अधिक

संख्या आती है जो कि बेतिहर भज्जूर हैं। बेतिहर भज्जूर कही बहुती काश्टकार की समृद्धि पर निर्भर है। अगर काश्टकार को कम पैसा भिलता है अपने अनाज का तो वह अपने भज्जूरों को भी कम पैसा देगा। इसलिए हमें इस बात की चिन्ता हो गई है कि काश्टकार की पैदावार के दामों में अगर बहुत बड़ी विरावट होती है तो उसका भीषा प्रभाव भज्जूर के लार पड़ेगा, काश्टकार के लार पड़ेगा, उसकी क्रय जब्तिन कम ढोगी और हमारे कल-कारखानों में जो माल बनेगा उसकी खपत नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन इस पृष्ठभूमि में हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि कृषि वर्ग पहले उब देश में अप्र की कम्पों दो गई थीं मूल्यों के कारण यह बरमान के कारण तो उसका परिणाम भीष्ट तीर पर यह हुआ कि देश के जो बड़े बड़े काश्टकार या भूस्तामे थे उन्होंने इस स्थिति का इनना नायज कायदा उठाया कि भारे भार रुपये, पाच रुपये और ढाई रुपये बिलों उन्होंने गेहूं बेचना शुरू कर दिया। उस पृष्ठभूमि में देखे और इस वकन की हालत देखें तो 60 प्रति किटल धान का दाम है, 90-95 कप्रति किटल गेहूं का दाम है, तो उसके मूल्यांकन में तो ऐसा मानूम होता है कि बड़ी भारी विरावट आई है लेकिन यह हम लोगों को भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि वह अवधारणा परिस्थिति जिम्मे कि ढाई मी, 300 या डंड सी रुपये किटल गह बिके और नोग लगड़ान होता है तो वह स्थिति अब काश्टकार की नहीं आती है। हाँ, जो बहुत विरावट आ गई है उसको रोकने के लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

इस मध्यमे में मैं नन्दालय का ध्यान आप के माध्यम से दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप निश्चय है इसका चलन बहुत बरबर है। इसका कोई जन-मम्पर्क नहीं है। इसके एंड्रेट्स जहाँ पर खरीदते हैं वहाँ वह किसी से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते हैं। वे बिल्कुल उदासीन और निरपेक्ष हैं और हर जगह पर स्वामीय

व्यापारियों से विल कर काश्तकारों को लूटना और लूटकाना चाहते हैं। हम सब लोग एजेंसीत अधिक प्रोप्रेंर्ट और प्रशार के लिए जाते हैं उन दिनों में जबकि अप्र नहीं विलता था और काश्तकारों को यह समझाते थे कि देश के हित में, राष्ट्र के हित में वे अपना गल्ला कम दाम पर बेचे और गवर्नरेंट के हाथ में बेचें। उस समय तो हम लोगों ने इनना प्रयत्न किया और अब दूसरी तरफ जब उनके गल्ले का दाम सस्ता होना जा रहा है तो वह पूछते हैं कि उस समय तो आप हमें भवित्वाने के कि राष्ट्र के हित में गल्ला हम उनके हाथ बेचे आज हमारे द्विन की बात भरकार को क्यों नहीं भवित्वाने है, आप उनसे यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि खाद्य निगम जो भवित्वान मृत्यु है वह दैर्घ्य तमाग गल्ला खरीदे? वही के गल्ले को खरीदने का अभियान बनाने चाहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे गेड़ व्हाइटने के लिए अभी से खोल दी जायें और भवित्वान मृत्यु पर लंगों पर गेड़ खरीदा जाय। इसमें काश्तकारा की वहवृद्धि होगी, उनकी उभति होगी और देश का इसमें कल्याण होगा।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि कल कारखाने बढ़े, उदाम बढ़े देश का आर्थिक विकास हो, लेकिन हमारे जो फिल्ड हुए इसके हैं उनके लिए गवर्नरेंट कुछ नहीं भर रखती है। गवर्नरेंट को यह नियम बना लेना चाहिए कि नये कारखाने जिनमें भी बोले जाय उनका लाइसेंस केवल उन्हीं व्यापारियों को दिया जाय जो इस बात पर नैगर हों कि वह अपने कल-कारखाने आर्थिक दृष्टि में आर्थिक दृष्टि में पिछड़े हुए लोगों में स्थोलेंगे। बरना बड़े बड़े यह बनेंगे, बड़ी बड़ी कोठियां बनेंगी, देश में कुछ लोग नमृद्धिकाली हो जाएंगे लेकिन वह तमाम लोग जो आमोंग लोगों में रहते हैं उनकी गोदो कभी भी धूर नहीं हो सकती है। उनको दूर करना का केवल एक ही तरीका है कि गांवों में उद्योग बढ़ने

से जाए जाय और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमियों को उद्योग बनाने में काम करने का बोका मिले। बड़े बड़े शहरों में कल कारखानों केन्द्रिय न होकर वह देशान की ओर उन्मुख होगे तब देशान की वहवृद्धि हो सकती है।

जहाँ तक कन्यूमर गृहस का सम्बन्ध है अब तो मस्ना हो गया लेकिन आप जानते होगे कि अभी मठवी के दाम में कोई आरी व वी नहीं आई है। इन्हें के दाम में भी कुछ वभी आई है, मवखन के दाम में वभी आई है आर कही कही पर जहा प्रिम्ट्रिवट मिस्ट्रिवट प्रचार वराना चाहते हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तो वह कही कही आई निवाल देते हैं कि दाच पर्स या दो वैसे रोटी के दाम में कभी कर दो गई है। इसमें कूछ नहीं होगा। कन्यूमर गृहस जो है उनकी प्राइम स्ट्रिवट लीवी फिल्म की जाये और उनी पर बेचा जाये। इन लीजो का बाहुन्य, जखीरा हो गया है। लेकिन इव वे मृत्यु से कोई अच्छी स्वामी गिरगवत नहीं आई है। तो जिन्हीं को ज्यैमर गृहम है वह नस्नी होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक दवा का ताल्लुक है, दवा चूकि जीवन के निए उपयोगी है, जीवन को बचाने और दाण देने वाली है इसनिए दवा की कीमत में भारी कमी होनी चाहिए। इसके निए गवर्नरेंट को अनुदान, सम्बीदी देनो चाहिए, जिससे कि गरीब आदमी को भी दवा उपलब्ध हो सके। इन साँ बातों को इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखें तो हमें मानना होगा कि देश की आर्थिक प्रगति बहुत अच्छी है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो कुछ स्थिरता आई है, जो आर्थिक प्रगति हुई है उसमें यह बड़ा योगदान, जो आपान कालीन स्थिरति सदैव इस रूप में रखे या नहीं कि आपण स्वातन्त्र्य न हो, लोग बात न कर सकें लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े तम्कर हैं, जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं, टैक्स चोर ये उनके

[श्री श्री. पार० शुक्ला]

खिलाफ कठिन से कठिन उपाय हमेशा के लिए लगाने चाहिए। चाहे सबके लिए इसर्वेन्स का खस्त हो जाये लेकिन इन वर्गों के लिए इसर्वेन्सी के प्रावधान सदा के लिए लगे रहें। अगर इस वर्ग को डर न होता तो आज यह चीज नहीं होती। यह सोग इस देश में इतना गड़बड़ करते, इतनी अराजकता फैलाते कि हम सफन नहीं हो सकते थे। इसलिए मैं गवर्नर्मेंट को बाह्राइ देना चाहना हूँ कि उसने इनके खिलाफ इन्हें मेहर्जन उठाये जिसके कारण इस देश की दमा बदल गई और आज चारों ओर उनके दिमाग में यह भय है कि अगर किसी किस्म का असामाजिक कार्य बढ़ते तो गवर्नर्मेंट हमको छोड़ नहीं सकता है।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals. The Budget is framed in such a manner that I think it is the duty of everybody in this House to support it. One thing on which I feel inclined to congratulate the Finance Minister is that all the proposals in this Budget have got a specific purpose, an economic purpose with a view to the development of this country and acceleration of economic growth in this country. The Finance Minister has not submitted to, if I may say so, sadistic temptations to inflict penalties and burdens without an eye on the measure in which the proposals may benefit either the exchequer on the one hand and the measure in which it may or may not impede the economic growth on the other hand.

There are five purposes which I could discern from the proposals of this Budget. One is rationalisation of tax structure on the basis of principles spelt out by the Wanchoo Commission, namely that if the rates of taxation are such as will leave a margin for the tax payer to serve as an incentive for hard work and for the revelation of his income, then a

larger revenue on an overall basis can be collected. In this House on many an occasion we discussed this proposal of Wanchoo Commission and the mood of the House and the mood of the Government at that time was to reject those proposals on the ground that on previous occasions when it was tried, it was found that the tax-payer did not become honest merely by the reason of the reduction in the tax amount. I for one am happy that the Government have now found their way to appreciate the rationale behind the proposals made by the Wanchoo Commission. The rates now proposed are more or less on the levels suggested by the Wanchoo Commission. If they come down by about 10 per cent more, the rates would be the same as proposed by that Commission. The Minister has said that this reduction has been made as an experimental measure, in order to see how the tax-payer reacts; and if the tax-payer reacts honestly and if the overall revenue position is not affected by the reduction in the rates, this line may perhaps be pursued. It should be pursued, I mean, if things happen as expected. And one important thing which I could note is that, on the one side the Government have put forward the proposal for the Compulsory Deposit Scheme to continue—not only for it to continue but for the rates to be raised, i.e. along with a lower rate of interest the rates will be raised, in order to ensure that resources are available with the Government for the purpose of ploughing into the developmental activities. This is a proposition which, if I could understand it, was put forward by the Wanchoo Commission. I congratulate the Government for taking care that the rates of interest are reduced on the one hand and the revenue—not exactly revenue, but resources—in the hands of the Government is not affected on the other. They have adopted this even measure. This is a very sensible approach to the whole thing. Secondly, there is a

very noble proposal, for which I should congratulate the Government: I mean the investment incentives that the Government have given. This was also proposed by the Wanchoo Commission. The following are there, in terms of incentives. One is the proposal for investment allowance which, of course, is another version of what was in existence as the Initial Depreciation Allowance, earlier. With certain modifications, the principal accepted is that if a person puts in his money for investment, there will be an allowance for it. There was a rehabilitation allowance; but there was no guarantee that the money which was reserved in the name of rehabilitation, was ploughed back for real rehabilitation. The money was reserved and it became the property of the persons concerned. There was no monitoring agency to ensure that the concession given by the Government was made use of for conserving and saving money; and that it was used for the purpose of rehabilitation. They have now taken care to see that this investment allowance becomes available only if it is utilized for the purchase of new machines and plants. The specific purpose of ensuring the utilization of the Fund, is now taken care of. Another proposal is that the money should be deposited in the Industrial Development Bank of India; and that to the extent of the deposits so made, there would be a deduction in the surcharge. That is also a thing done purposefully, i.e. with an eye on the investment of the surplus money. There are two methods. One method which we have been pursuing so far, was to tax as much as we could and to get as much money as we could and thereby to create a damper on the productive activities. Our policy now seems to be and only to give more and more incentives, but also to see that the incentive was really utilized for the development of the country and that a Fund is created. In this connection, I would like to make a proposal to the Government, which

they may kindly consider. The Wanchoo Commission had made three proposals. The first was for the creation of a National Development Fund; the second was for the creation of a Reconstruction and Stabilization Reserve Fund. The non-corporate sector might make deposits into the former; and to the extent of the deposits so made, it would get concessional deductions in the matter of calculation of overall income, for the purpose of taxation. As far as the second Fund was concerned, the proposal was that the corporate sector might be allowed to deposit 10 per cent of the whole income into it and that it would be allowed to withdraw 50 per cent of that deposit; and when such a withdrawal was made, taxation would be imposed on it. The other 50 per cent might be blocked with the Government for the purpose of developmental activities.

The point I am emphasising, which I would request the Minister of State to take note of and bring to the attention of the Minister of Finance, is that the Government must very seriously consider the proposition of creating an investment fund, call it by any name, and give incentive to the tax-payer to put money in that and, to the extent of deposit in that fund, give deduction to the taxpayer. In that case, resources will be available for us, and if this can be fruitfully utilized, then the nation will not be the loser; resources will be available to the Government and incentive will be available to the tax-payer or the entrepreneur to do the work.

Let us not forget that there is such a thing as private sector. Let us not be carried away by the consideration that we are in a society where the entire thing is in the public sector. We are in a society where there is the public sector and the private sector. Public sector has to occupy

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the commanding heights, but the private sector there is. And if there is the private sector, profit is certainly the motivation. Without profit motivation, there cannot be a private sector. So, if we agree to the existence of the private sector, let us not be oblivious to the fact that motivation there has to be, and that must be taken into account, and that is what the present budget has done.

The other aspect is house construction, which you have taken care of. This was also a matter which the Wanchoo Committee had made a specific note about. In the past, for construction of houses to the employees the only relief you have given is Rs. 10,000. It was very strongly recommended by the Wanchoo Committee that in the matter of additional constructions, when calculating wealth-tax some concession must be given to them. I am really glad that this principle has been accepted. Then again, for donations to the housing boards relief has been given. These are all proposals with a definite progressive angle.

Another very important thing for which I should compliment the Government is the incentive for higher production. This also the Wanchoo Committee had recommended. If there is production beyond a particular level, what is now proposed to be done is, to the extent of higher production a certain percentage in the matter of excise duty may be given. This principle is accepted as an experimental measure. Let us hope that this experimental measure will be endowed with success so that the logical steps could be taken hereafter.

Having said this, there is one matter on which I will have to strike a discordant note in a passionate way. You have proposed that the impounding must continue. I am unable to understand the rationale

behind it. I would even say that the proposal is absolutely immoral, and the argument is absolutely understandable. There are certain fundamental principles involved in this proposal. You have put forth impounding as a package deal; and that package deal consisted of three elements—(1) impounding of additional income, (2) ceiling on dividends, and (3) compulsory deposit. This is a total overall thing which you have proposed as an anti-inflationary measure. You have said whatever is given will be frozen as an anti-inflationary measure, because you did not want to allow it to go to the money market. You did it to curb the circulation of money. Now your anti-inflationary measures have succeeded and you are on the negative side. You have lifted the curb on dividends. Now the call is that more money have to be put into the market. Yet, contrary to the commitment, you say that you are going to impound the further income. If the cost of living has come down, there will be no need for you to impound money further. Therefore, I do not understand why exactly you are putting forth this proposal. It has been said that Government will, however abide by its earlier decision to repay in instalments the amounts already impounded and falling due in accordance with the existing scheme. So, whatever is impounded you are bound to repay, but you will continue to impound further moneys and put them into the provident fund. Why? If you want resources, there are two methods. One is taxation, direct and indirect, and the other is giving incentives. With respect to all the other sections you have given so many incentives, but with respect to the worker you are going to grab his money and put it in the provident fund. What is the return we get in the provident fund? Only 9 per cent for money which can get 12-1/2 per cent. I would like to have a clarification whether this money will continue to get interest at 12-1/2 per cent.

The principle of the provident fund is that there must be an equal contribution from the employer, but here the amount is going to be put into the provident fund without any corresponding contribution from the other side, and I will get it only when I retire. By what principle, I would like to know.

The worker is willing to contribute, but give him some incentive. That is why I have proposed that the present rate of contribution of 8-1/2 per cent may be raised to 10 per cent on a permanent basis, making the employer also pay correspondingly more, which will give you the entire money that you need. The worker will not grudge, no principle will be violated and no immorality will be committed. There will be no breach of faith or breach of trust. So, I raise my strong voice of protest against this breach of faith and break of trust committed towards the worker who is the only person in the country who is contributing substantially not only by his sweat but also by his hard-earned money to see that the progress of the country is sustained.

With these words I support the Budget, and I request that the Minister may bear in mind the criticism I have made and the proposal that I have put forth.

**SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara):** I start complimenting straightway the Minister of Finance and his colleagues on a very technically perfect and economically competent budget. It is my misfortune that even when I am paying him a compliment, the hon Minister is not in a mood to listen.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now-a-days compliments are at a discount.

**SHRI B. V. NAIK:** The hon Deputy Minister who is here was present at our party meeting and is aware of the

points which I was able to make there. So, I will not repeat them here, but I would like to add something to the point which Mr. Stephen made.

The capitalist economy has taken labour as a commodity. So, when they buy labour, they pay a price which is called wages. Many years ago when I strayed into this unknown horizon of Economics, I wrote a thesis which is not a very relevant now, but it has not been accepted by a wise man like Mr. Bhattacharya. I understand my handicaps. But I have said, contradicting Alfred Marshall, that wage is the repayment of labour for the simple reason that a wage-earner first invests his labour and you only pay him at the end of the month or at the end of the week or even at the end of the day. Under the circumstances, if we have to take that, a wage earner and a labourer is a participant in all production processes. You have to treat him on a par with the person who invests his capital. The two are equal in a way; the two are not only equal but the wage-earner is more equal than the person who invests his capital. I am not going into Marxist ideology of my friend. Why I am saying this is that I am trying to reinforce the argument that you have impounded the workers' wages which were due to them by way of DA to the extent of about Rs 700-800 crores. Instead of giving concession on taxes in the right way the hon. Minister has reduced the highest tax burden from 77 per cent to 66 per cent.—I hope it would not be repeated again.—whereby a person whose income is Rs 3 lakhs, gets a concession of about Rs 32,429. Last year, he paid Rs 27,550. This year, he will pay Rs. 1,75,120, in case these Rs 33,000 and odd were impounded. I am reading out the last paragraph which says as follows:

"This Budget takes into account the likely magnitude of the expenditure and resources insight."

[Shri B. V. Naik.]

The Central Budget for 1976-77 show a deficit of Rs. 368 crores at the existing level of taxation."

If, instead of giving this concession in the form of cash not realised, if you have collected it like you have collected D.A. and impounded it, if you have pondered over it—I have not done the calculations, because it would be labourious to go through all these things—you could have realised not less than Rs. 450.9 crores. According to the figures presented here in the explanatory memorandum to the Budget, you could have realised not more than Rs. 476 crores and your entire deficit would have been wiped out. This you have not done. Therefore, I say that it is technically a competent Budget, well framed, intelligent and clever. But you have not treated the two partners in the production game on an even keel. What is good for the good is good for the gander. You could have made it into a great Budget, Mr. Minister; you have made it into a good budget, a competent budget. But greatness needs cleverness mixed with honesty. It is missing only by an inch in becoming a great budget, so much for my sorrows along with the bouquet that I will be presenting to you (Interruptions).

The second question is in regard to something which is very vital to us I wish the friends of our Opposition many of whom I hold in great esteem, instead of being merely critical should have been in a positive position to show alternative channels, alternative models of budgets than the one which has been prepared by the Ministry of Finance, which I consider, having generally seen, is one of the best Budgets till present year. But I do not know with all the debts that he has been incurring from the working people and others, what will happen to a Finance Minister who comes after two or three years. He will have to pay through his nose.

I do not share the view of our ex-Minister and friend, Prof. Sher Singh, that 20-point economic programme is an *ad hoc* programme, is off the mark. I need not repeat; I have got the 20 points with me. Out of these 20 points, leaving aside confiscation of smugglers' property under COFEPOSA and such other Acts which have been enacted, nearly 18 points are in the States sector. What do we see in regard to allocation. There has been an enhancement in the allocation for the Centre. According to the figures that have been given on p. 3 of the Plan Budget...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now; 10 minutes only.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would draw upon the hon Chief Whip or the Deputy Chief Whip....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You tell that to your Chief Whip. Left to myself, I enjoy your sallies.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Out of 20 points, about 18 points are in the States sector. It is the States which have essentially to work on them. We have gone through the Fifth Plan document. We have been associated with the formulation of the Plan. About 18 points are in the States sector. But what is the budgetary support that have given to them? There has been an increase in the Central Plan budget from Rs 3,154 crores to Rs. 4,000 crores, resulting in an increased outlay of Rs. 936 crores. But in the case of States, it has been increased from Rs. 1,054 crores to Rs. 1,412 crores, making an increase of Rs. 358 crores.

Now, you say that the States should raise their resources. But there are tremendous limitations for them. They have been dragging their feet into the agricultural wealth tax, taxing the agricultural income. Unless the State Governments are adequately supported financially, they cannot do

much. You do not need that much money for your Central Plan except for gigantic enterprises in the public sector, etc. I think, while you know there is an amount of difficulty in the administration of the State Governments which can be solved at the political level, on the economic side, you cannot starve the treasuries of the State Governments. Unless you adequately finance them, they will be starved of it and they will not be able to implement the 20-point economic programme.

With these words, I would compliment once again the Finance Minister and particularly the Ministry for its working

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. I hope, Karnataka will appreciate that

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDI (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget proposals and, I think, the Budget proposals are realistic. They have taken into consideration all types of people, the industrialists, the labour, the agriculturists and the common man. But still I would like to inform the Ministry about two problems that require better deal. In the near future, within a few months, there will not be in the country a person called landlord in view of the land reforms and probably every farmer will have to work on his own farm. He cannot even employ labour easily. Now, when it has come to this stage, do you think that we have given enough relief to the farmers? We must know that today 70 per cent of the population are agriculturists and, hereafter, it may be even more, when the excess land has been distributed to the landless persons. When such is the case, what will be the position of a normal agriculturist in future?

Now, the prices of many articles produced by the farmer have come down—foodgrains, vegetables, oilseeds and what not. That means that

the ryot gets for his products much less than what he was getting last year.

And let us see the articles he has to buy. Two years ago, the price of fertilizers and pesticides was doubled. Now the budget gives some relief of Rs. 100 per ton i.e. ten paise per kg. So you think that this relief will really help the ryot? And that the future small farmer will be able to buy fertilizers at this rate? After the rising of fertilizers prices two years ago, the ryot stopped buying fertilisers and the fertilizer market is dumped with excess stocks. The wholesaler has filled his godowns with unsold stocks of fertilizers; so also the retailer. Even the normally well-to-do ryot could not buy fertilizers because his agricultural produce is not fetching profitable prices. Therefore, the Finance Minister should give deep thought to this aspect and study whether the relief given to the ryot, is enough in view of the fact that, hereafter there will be only small farmers and not the landlords.

Secondly, the articles he has to buy, other than fertilizers also, offer him no relief. For the steel that he requires, the price has gone up. The prices of pesticides have gone up and even the price of wood which he uses for his implements has gone up very high, while he has to sell his products at a much lower price. Even for electricity, they have increased the rate by leaps and bounds. So the agriculturist has to pay far more to buy things which he requires and he gets much less for the things he produces. Therefore, I suggest that the Finance Ministry should study the problem from this point of view and see that the agriculturist gets much more relief than what he is given now in order to make agriculture a profitable business.

The next problem is that even after so many years of independence the Finance Department appears to me to be ignorant of the colossal number of illiterates in the country. It is

[Shri P. Anthony Reddi]

estimated that there are at least 350 million illiterates in the country. If you take the age group from 15 to 35 years, there are over 20 million illiterates, and the Finance Ministry have been allocating to the Education Department hardly ten crores in the Five Year Plans,—i.e., two crores per year—for educating 350 million illiterates. It works out, Sir, six raise per year to educate an adult. Do you think that this is in any way sufficient? Therefore, hereafter at least, our Finance Ministry should think deeply about this huge problem and see that, to educate the illiterates, they allot funds to the Education Department in such a way that in the course of the next five to ten years, illiteracy is eradicated from the country, as has been done by some of the developing countries like Burma, Argentina and other countries.

I once again draw the attention of the Finance Ministry to my two points. The relief they have given to the agriculturist is not at all a relief. They must see that when an agriculturist produces something, it is profitable to him. Otherwise, we don't know what will happen to the country because the agriculturists may not produce food-grains as that will not be profitable and he may take to other cultivation like fruit growing and so on where they can make some money. Then the food production in the country will be less and it will pose a problem to the Ministry.

Education is an asset for any country. Education is the very first thing required in order to develop the economy of a country. Therefore, in this regard also, they must allot much more funds for educating the illiterates that exist in the country.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI (Bellgaum): Sir, I rise to support the Budget. I congratulate the Finance Minister for having presented a progressive

Budget in this House. Under the present circumstances, it is a good Budget. There is hardly anything for the Opposition to criticise the Budget. The Budget proposals are very well thought out. There are four salient features in this Budget: firstly, it has made provision for increased production, secondly, it has encouraged savings and investment, thirdly, it has given relief to the consumers, and fourthly, it has controlled the price line.

The Finance Minister has sought to stimulate production, both industrial as well as agricultural, by raising the Plan outlay by 31.5 per cent. This Plan outlay is fairly distributed not only in the priority sectors but also in the social activities. This Budget is a very good Budget. It is the outcome of the atmosphere that was created after the pronouncement of Emergency and after the announcement of the 20-point Economic Programme by the Prime Minister.

As the House knows, before the declaration of Emergency, there was chaos in the country, there was no law and order, and everybody was frustrated over the political, economic and social scenes of this country. At that time the country's economy was subjected to stresses and strains and there were many lock-outs, lay-offs, strikes, etc., and as a result, production was not increasing. But after the declaration of Emergency, discipline has been brought in this country in all fields, political, social and economic, and as a result there is increased production in the country.

Coming to the 20-point Programme, this is a boon to the nation because this Programme is designed to meet the challenge on the price front as well as to provide house sites to those who do not have houses, to provide lands to the landless, to release the poor villagers agriculturists from the clutches of the money-lenders and to remove the bonded labour system. This Programme is being implemented

by all the states with speed and efficiency, and this has also brought about increased production in the country. Also, implementation of this Programme is the only way and the surest way to provide the basic necessities to the poorer sections of our society.

Coming to the production side, so far as agricultural production is concerned, the new year opens with a huge stock of foodgrains with a promise to remove the constraints on production and of price stability. This is mainly because of the fact that a better atmosphere has been created in the country after the promulgation of Emergency. It is not only investment that is necessary for increasing production; a sort of discipline and hard work is also necessary and that type of atmosphere was created after the Emergency. So far as agricultural production is concerned, the increased production is because of the fact that a huge amount has been invested in irrigation and power projects. So far as industrial production is concerned, there is a sort of discipline being maintained in the country now. Prior to Emergency, there was disorder; the relations between the industrialists and the employees were not good. The workers, after the Emergency, have responded to the call of the Prime Minister to maintain peace and as a result, the disputes that are arising are being settled amicably and a sort of discipline is being maintained. Moreover, the employees or the workers are given a chance to participate in the management also. As a result, the industrial relations are smoothed and there is an increased production, but one should not be complacent with the present rate of growth. Today, the population of the country is about sixty crores, but it is said that by the year 2000, it will be 93 crores. The present rate of growth is not keeping pace with the rate of growth of population. Hence it is necessary to adopt stringent measures to curb the population. For that, I have got some suggestions to make. So far as the age limit for marriage is concerned, it should be raised to 25 and 21 in the

case of male and female respectively. Secondly, one should not have more than one wife at a time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will be a very bold man, who will do that.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: If that cannot be done and even if one has more than one wife, at least there should be a limit on the production of children; they must limit to two or three children, otherwise our country will have to face greater danger in future.

AN HON. MEMBER: What would happen if the second wife also demanded three children?

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: I have no objection to have more than one wife, but the trouble is of the number children to be born

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have more electricity in the villages

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Some hon. Members have referred to the price of agricultural produce. The same cry is heard in our State also. The cost of production has gone high, but the farmers are not getting a better price for their produce. Some steps should be taken to see that the agriculturists get a better price. The cost of inputs might be reduced considerably so as to encourage the agriculturists to grow more food, otherwise they will switch over to other commercial crops by which we will have to face shortage of foodgrains

In this connection, I would also like to point out that there is no relationship between the raw materials and the finished goods so far as cotton and cloth are concerned. Even if the price of cotton goes down, the prices of cloth are not reduced.

With these words, I would like to support this budget.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if anybody takes into consideration the question of resource mobilization that is needed for development and growth and takes into consideration the incidence of taxes, he is bound to welcome this budget as the best budget presented in the last few years. This year's budget has many new features. The Finance Ministry has been trying to keep the prices, in general, at a constant level and to reduce the prices of essential goods. The Ministry has succeeded to some extent in this measure and it is reflected in the budget also. Inflation has been contained and prices have been reduced of the goods of mass consumption. This goes to the credit of the Ministry and I think, after the new budget, it will be more evident.

15 hrs.

As the Finance Minister has stated, his role is not the role of a tuxgaticher only, he has to give concessions selectively, when and where it is felt necessary and needed. I think keeping this point in view, he has given concessions in respect of all the sectors. Corporate sector, the private sector and individuals also have been given some concessions so that there is more and more incentive for investment for growth. If there is no incentive for investment, we cannot expect growth. Therefore, it is the role of the Finance Minister and also the duty of the Minister to create an environment by giving incentives for investment. I think the Budget has provided this.

In this respect I do not agree with those who have argued that more and more concessions are being given to the private sector. As for the common man, he is concerned first with the price of goods. Secondly, he is concerned with the quality of the goods. He is not concerned at all whether it is produced in the private sector or the public sector. Therefore, taking

this point from the view of the common man, I would welcome the concessions given for production to the private sector also.

This year's budget reveals one more thing, that in all the budgets for the last 5-6 years, if we scrutinise, we will find that the quantum of yearly and additional indirect taxes amounted to about Rs. 300—400 crores. In the present budget it is only Rs. 50 crores. That is a new feature of the budget and with this amount the Minister is going to create a new environment for the implementation of the 20-point programme for the benefit of the poorer sections and the common man of the country.

The budget can be termed as a socially-oriented budget because I have seen in this budget more and more emphasis has been given for the development of science and technology. Even sports and culture have not been neglected. Therefore, by this measure, education, science and technology will develop. For the physical fitness of the younger generation the sports will cater to their need and more and more emphasis will be given for the cultural integration of the people of the country. I think this Budget will provide all these

Again we need some intermediary goods which are produced in the basic core sector. That is steel, cement, etc and there is no incidence of tax and some relief is also there. Therefore, we expect that with more and more production of these intermediary goods the requirements will go up. For instance, we need shelter, we need houses for millions of people of our country who have no shelter at present. It has been provided in the budget that there will be no wealth tax on additional construction which has a floor area of 80 sq ft. Also in this context I would urge upon the Minister to look at the basic question of providing shelter to other people also, those who are not employed in any particular company or those who are not working

in any organized sector. A large number of population needs shelter. Some provision should be made for them so that they are given some monetary help in the form of loan or assistance for the construction of their houses.

It is a controversial question rather a disputed one whether more emphasis should be laid on production of foodgrains or strengthening of heavy industries. Both are equally important. When we aim at producing more to feed our people we should aim also to strengthen our basic and heavy industries so that India does not lag behind industrially too.

For the production of foodgrains and other crops irrigation facilities are needed. At present, some of the States in our country are not provided with irrigation facilities. Certain parts of our country have good irrigation facilities but some parts are miserably lagging behind. Therefore, the areas which are termed as backward States, backward regions or backward districts and where there is no such facility provision for irrigation should be made and more attention should be paid. More should be provided liberally for providing irrigation facilities there.

Now I come to the question of floods. Assam, Bihar and Bengal are subject to perennial flood. Flood control measures should be taken right earnest. In this context I urge upon the Finance Ministry to finance liberally the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. The Central Government should have taken cent per cent financial responsibility in this regard. We have been told that a Bill was drafted for taking over the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission by the Central Government but due to want of finance and some other difficulties the Bill has not yet been introduced. So far as other measures are concerned Irrigation Ministry will look after it. But so far as finance is concerned I urge upon the Finance Minister to be a bit more liberal.

I am glad that excise duty on tea in respect of Zone III has been reduced. But my point is why is this caste system being introduced? We are against caste and class system. In respect of tea there are five zones. Assam produces about 47 per cent of the total tea produced in our country and 75 per cent of that tea is exported. A major part of Assam falls in Zone V. I would request the Minister to consider the case of excise duty on tea relating to Zone V also.

Last year there was an increase in excise duty on tea by 10 paisa and 15 paisa. Where the incidence of excise duty is lower ten paisa is added to that zone and where the incidence is a bit higher 15 paisa is added. It is not rationalisation. I would urge upon the Minister to consider this point seriously and rationalise the excise duty on tea.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrah)  
Mr Deputy-Speaker at the outset I would like to extend my full support to the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister before the House. With a short time at my disposal I would like to highlight some of the salient features which I consider most important for the economic development of the country as well as the rural upliftment of the poor people. Repeatedly many hon. Members who have spoken in this House from this side of the House have expressed their views that perhaps this Budget is more popular one and also a socialist budget. I support what they said. The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is a socialist budget and it affords an opportunity for stimulating economic growth at this juncture of economic revival in our country especially after the promulgation of emergency and the announcement of the 20 point programme. The principal task of the Government's economic policy is to give a powerful fillip to economic growth, promote savings and

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

investment, give tangible relief to the consumer and hold the price-line. The present budget provides enough scope for investment and to hold the price-line. The emphasis for mobilising resources for plan outlay has been shifted from taxation to savings, both compulsory and induced ones, and this is a new approach in our fiscal policy. It will not only facilitate the developmental activities in the country but it will give opportunity for the people to feel that they are also participating in the economic development of the country. Similarly deposit mobilisation, credit planning and the banking system will play a bigger role in the Finance Minister's new scheme of things. A little over 1/4th of the step up of Rs. 1700 crores in plan expenditure for next year, that is Rs. 480 crores, will be financed by borrowings from the impounded funds of wage-earners and tax payers in the Reserve Bank. It will facilitate to control the price-line as well as to give incentive to them for their savings. What is more, the hon. Minister has distributed the increased allocations judiciously not only in priority sectors as agriculture, irrigation and power but also over social services which have been starved of funds for the last two years due to paucity of resources. The higher level of public expenditure in a state of price stability will by itself do much to step up demand and thus lift the shadow of recession over hundreds of industrial units that produce items of common consumption.

Regarding concession to fertiliser, I hope that will facilitate the increased use of fertilisers by the farmers especially in the rural areas. By such increased use of fertilisers they will be able to increase food production.

Sir, I would like to point out one thing for the consideration of this House since my election to this august House. There are some States such as Bihar, Orissa and Assam which are suffering badly due to chronic drought. In fact, I have been doing this

and floods. In fact their resource position has been gradually going from bad to worse. If Government do not take expeditious action as to control the floods by taking up flood control projects to control the rivers, these States will be in a very difficult position to meet their own requirements. It is our experience that every year flood comes, drought also comes. There are droughts in some of the States. Every time advance is given generously to meet the demands of the States. The Sixth Finance Commission has recommended that they would be given their share against Plan advances to meet their requirements as a result of floods and droughts. These advances are made use of for this purpose. These states suffer a lot due to floods etc. And a time will come when they will have to depend entirely upon the Central Government to meet the expenditure.

I would request the hon. Minister that he should see that they take up such projects in Orissa which would be of help to the people of that State. For example, in Orissa, there is an irrigation project. The Central Government is considering the Bhim Kund Project. The Minister of Agriculture, our Chief Minister and the Prime Minister time and again visited these areas and have expressed their sympathy for these people who are suffering very much.

Of course, no measures have been taken to tame these rivers. At the end, I only request the hon. Minister to see that immediate measures to control these rivers are taken and to help this State so that their financial position is improved.

With these words, I support this Budget.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the other friends who have paid compliments to

the hon. Finance Minister for presenting this budget, which we consider to be a very realistic budget. Those friends approached this problem purely from the doctrinaire point of view, they may be critical about this budget but, if we take the situation which is now prevailing in this country in its real terms, I think a much better budget than this is not possible.

Some criticisms have of course, been levelled against by my esteemed colleagues on this side of the House like Shri Stephen and Shri Naik and I shall try to meet those criticisms before I come to my points.

Sir, Shri Naik was saying that this budget has, in a sense, discriminated between the worker class and the capitalist class because whereas the amount that was due to the worker class have been impounded, no effort has been made to impound the additional benefit that is going to those persons who are earning a much higher income, whose income tax has been brought down from 77 per cent to 66 per cent. His argument is on a false hypothesis because, as the Finance Minister himself said the personal income tax has been brought down from 77 per cent to 66 per cent not only to give relief to those persons but the tax structure is also built up in such a way that the income-tax and wealth-tax combined sometimes go above 100 per cent. It has been lowered down to 66 per cent so that the tendency of the creation of blackmoney is not there and it is this expectation of the Finance Minister that even after lowering the tax rate to 66 per cent the total amount which will go to the Central coffer will be the same as it is to-day even at the highest tax bracket. Therefore, the question of freezing certain amount does not arise because the moment you freeze that amount, well, the exercise will turn into futility because the tendency to go for black money will be there. Therefore, if we accept the hypothesis of the hon. Finance Minister and Mr. Naik has accepted it—I do not think any criticism can come.

Then Mr. Stephen argued that in this budget the Government has gone back on the promises made to the working class and the promise was that the dearness allowance which was freezed would be paid to the workers. I think the Government has not gone back. Government has decided that so far as the dearness allowance which was compulsorily deposited upto last year will be given back to the employees but so far as the dearness allowance which will be available to the wage earners in the years to come that will be utilised now for the development projects. The assurance of the Government was only upto the present budget year. No assurance was made by the Government for the coming year and, therefore, I do not think Government has gone back. In fact, I compliment the Finance Minister that not only the Government has not gone back on the promises made to the workers but it is for the first time probably that the working classes have been called upon to make capital contribution to the budget itself. Uptill now for the development of this country the contribution of the working classes was only through labour but we can take pride in the fact that for the first time a budget has come when the working class will not contribute to the progress of the country through labour alone but they will contribute to the progress of the country by their savings and this makes a change in the entire trend and to that extent I will say a budget which lays emphasis on the savings of common man to such an extent is an approach in the right direction.

I feel that some of the criticisms are not tenable. Of course, criticisms will be there if you try to approach the whole matter from doctrinaire point of view but in a country where we are trying to tackle inflation and are trying to have growth we cannot go by doctrinaire approaches. The fact remains that our country is a country which is at the moment

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

wedded to the philosophy of mixed economy. Well, if we can get out of it we will be happy but as it stands today the mixed economy is the philosophy which guides our economy. The fact remains that for the last four or five years there was hardly any growth or investment particularly in the private sector and, therefore, unless some budgetary provision is made by which the private sector can be induced to make certain amount of investment obviously the effect will be that while pursuing a doctrinaire policy only the working classes or the common man will suffer because if there is no investment and no growth it will lead to unemployment as it has happened in the last few years. Sir, unemployment is the greatest menace for this country and, as such, when the Finance Minister is to frame his budget proposals no doubt he has to keep the ideological considerations in view but he has also to keep in view the prime factor as to how we can mobilise more resources so that it can generate employment.

Unfortunately, this year in the entire discussion on the budget proposals—both here and elsewhere—one thing has been completely lacking and it seems we have made no exercise regarding it and that is: What will be the impact of the budget on the employment of this country? Uptill now nobody is discussing this aspect. I have tried to listen to the debates taking place on the radio and the press Uptill now no assessment has been made about the impact of the budget on the employment and after all, I think, if this budget can have some impact on the employment potentialities that will be the greatest contributing factor to the development of this country and I have my own feeling that it will help to a certain extent—not to the extent which we expect—in increasing employment potentialities. The entire reliefs which the Finance Minister has given

to the private sector—undoubtedly with certain amount of grudge no doubt—he has given to it because in his considered view—I think, the House will accept it—it was necessary to generate employment potentialities of this country. The criticism has been made as to why in those sectors where durable consumer goods are today being utilised only by a handful section of this community the Finance Minister has given the relief. For example, why relief should be given to refrigerator industry or industry producing fans and so on and so forth but the fact also remains that these days in the industry there is lot of retrenchment and lay-off and there is no other avenue where these employees who have been retrenched or laid off can be gainfully employed.

Now unless some provision is made to really rehabilitate these persons either in that very industry or in some other alternative occupations, I think not only is the economy bound to collapse, but even the entire social system will undoubtedly come under great strain. Therefore, the Finance Minister had to give a certain amount of relief. But he has said very clearly and categorically that this has been done in order to give a breathing time to those industries to diversify their production, to change their style of production I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see that this warning or advice of his to industry is heeded by them and some machinery is brought into existence by which Government can keep a tight control so that these industries may be diversified to that extent.

It appears that my time is running short and therefore, will conclude by making only one point which my colleague, Shri Shastri, has already made, that is, regarding the tea excise. We have pointed out times without number that the excise duty which you are levying on this commodity in five zones is an absolutely

artificial differentiation which you have made without any rational basis. The Commerce Minister has categorically admitted so on the floor of the House and promise to look into this question and do something about it. Unfortunately, nothing has been done I hope the hon. Finance Minister will look into this aspect. Since I have no time to go into other aspects, I will conclude by saying that in my view, the Budget reflects the basic philosophy of the twenty-point programme, the philosophy of growth, the philosophy of price stability and also the philosophy of given importance to the common man. That is why I welcome this Budget.

**श्री शुल्की राज सेनी (बिहारी)** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट को सपोर्ट करने के लिए बहुत दृश्या हूँ। जिसा कि इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है, इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक न्याय के माध्यम द्वारा तात्पुरता से आधिक विकास को प्राप्त करना है। इस बजट को अच्छा और कल्याणकारी कहा जा सकता है, मानविक कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन इसको समाजवादी नहीं कहा जा सकता है। कुछ मानवीय महसूसों ने इसको समाजवादी कहा है। अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद इस देश में कोई नैडलाई नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि इस देश में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, विंग विंजेनर्स हैं, थोक्फोरोश हैं, अपर मिडल क्लास है, और उसके साथ ही बहुत ही गरीब वर्ग भी है। जब बजट के मध्यम से हम एक सौशनिस्ट इकानोमी को और वह मर्केट, तभी हम उस बजट को एक सौशनिस्ट बजट कह सकेंगे।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He may continue on Monday.

We shall take up Private Members' business.

15.29 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**SIXTIETH REPORT**

**SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia):** I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th March, 1976".

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th March, 1976".

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION—Contd**

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri K P Unnikrishnan on the 30th January, 1976—

"This House taking into consideration the experience of the working of the Constitution of India during the last twenty-five years and confronted with the tasks and challenges of social reconstruction, is of the opinion that significant changes are called for in the constitutional framework of the country. The House, therefore, urges the Government of India to initiate constitutional amendments particularly in the nature of property rights and to secure meaningful realisation of the principles enshrined in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Policy of the Constitution keeping intact the supremacy of Parliament, the federal structure and legitimate rights of the minorities, the Tribals, Harijans and other submerged sections of our population".

Shri Unnikrishnan may continue his speech.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): What is the time allotted for this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours. He has just started

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: We have to extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I seem to have become heavy-tongued. People do not understand me. I said he has just started—I must do some tongue exercise.

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): When I formally moved this Resolution on January 30, I had begun with a remark from Justice Holmes which I shall repeat. Justice Holmes said that the life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience. However much some of the leading lawyers, legal luminaries of this country—I do not mean any disrespect to anyone might pretend constitution or law results from our social experience. It cannot transgress the laws of social experience or demands of social experience. And social experience, I would say, comes out of struggles, whether some would prefer to call them as class struggles or some may refer to them as tensions

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHAI in the Chair]

I would say it comes out of struggles of the relentless struggle that goes on in every society. Neither law, nor

constitutions which are dependent on the law making processes can claim exemption from the way social dynamics functions or works. That is why K. C. Wheare has remarked "that a country's constitution is the resultant parallelogram of forces, political, economic and social. That is the sum total, whatever Palkhiwala may say. Constitutions and laws result from the inner relationship between this parallelogram of forces, political, economic and social. That is why I would say that forces change laws and constitutions, forces mould situations and constitutions follow! That is what history records; systems collapse and newer ones emerge because of the new correlation of forces in society

Our constitution can be no exception to this rule. The fact that it has 395 articles, 9 schedules or that it has had 39 amendments does not give our constitution any special significance more than what other constitutions can claim! We cannot say that this is something "transcendental" or something "immutable" or something above everything else which we cannot touch. I should like to invite the attention of this House to the views of some constitutional pundits and historians of constitutional developments of this country as well as in some other countries. They regard it as a refined version of Government of India Act of 1935. They forget that it was a social document which is only an expression of our social intent; it was only an expression or manifestation of the desires of the people of a particular generation: those who demanded our liberation from the imperialist yoke. It cannot claim any kind of permanence. It was made clear by Pandit Nehru who was not merely the captain of our freedom struggle but one who also guided the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. That was made clear also by another architect of our constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. It was also made clear by various other

luminaries of the constituent assembly. Still I say this without meaning any disrespect to those who adorn the benches of the High courts and the Supreme Court and for those whom it has become a profession, including the great luminaries of the courts, it is sometimes propounded with great vehemence from these benches that Constitution is "transcendental", "immutable" and something which cannot be touched. That has been our experience.

What are facts? How come that this constitution was made? We have to go into its ancestry; into the roots of those forces which moulded this constitution in 1947-50. Unfortunately many persons in this country as well as abroad think that what took place in 1947 was a "transfer of power".

What about the great liberation of this entire sub continent, particularly the territories which now comprise the Indian Union? For those persons it was mere transfer of power. But as you, Sir, would agree, it was not a mere transfer of power.

There is a basic hiatus between those two approaches. For some it merely signified transfer of power and for others it meant liberation. Similarly many persons claim that it was the 1919 Government of India Act or the 1935 Act to be more precise. They say it provides the framework of the Indian Constitution. It may be correct in the sense that similar phrases may occur in certain clauses. But the spirit of the Indian Constitution does not form part of the 1935 Act which was an Act of British Parliament. It comes out of the content of our own struggle for freedom. That is why the Indian National Congress was demanding a constituent assembly right from 1934; while reacting to the 1933 white paper and proposals the Congress declared that it shall be the duty of the British Government to provide for a

freely elected constituent assembly. This demand was repeated again in the Congress sessions because the Congress was the biggest national platform and National Liberation movement which led the struggle for independence in this country. The demand was repeated in the Congress session at Faizpur, Haripura and Tripura. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, said:

"Swaraj would not be a gift of the British Parliament. It must spring from the wishes of the people of India expressed through their freely chosen representatives."

Jawaharlal Nehru, while moving the objectives resolution in the Constituent Assembly had said of our determination:

"The Congress has within its fold many groups widely differing in their view-points and ideologies. But it reflects the national sentiments and it is these sentiments which are reflected in our determination to have a Constitution for ourselves."

There are many constitutional pundits who find in the concept of the Indian Union shades of parallel in the Constitution of United States or provisions from the British-North America Act of 1862 or elsewhere. But the basic approach underlying our Constitution has been the approach of the people who struggled for independence, and the demand for unity. The basis of the demand for the Constituent Assembly was the growing self-confidence of the growing elite and a greater sense of unity manifested during the national struggle and weakening of the British imperialist foothold.

After all, what is a Constitution? It can only be a declaration of a social intent and an administrative blue-print. It cannot claim anything

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

more than that. It may be important that India had to work within certain limitations, when the Constituent Assembly met in 1946 because India had worked within a federal structure which pre-existed independence; i.e. the federal system of the 1935 Government of India Act. So, the institutional patterns which were already laid at the time of constitution-making, had certainly influenced the moulding of our Constitution towards the various objectives which came up during the assembly debates. But the basic question which the Constituent Assembly faced was, which road to Indian revolution? Shall we take the capitalist path of development or the socialist path? Shall we take the democratic path of development or shall we accept the non-democratic or undemocratic path? That was the crucial question.

The basic objective of the Constitution was not merely to codify certain principles but to conserve the goal of peaceful social change and national renaissance. The attempt was to create institutions that would initiate and permit social change—I would underline the words "permit social change"—and to create conditions for ensuring its success. It was an attempt to create a particular level of class equilibrium and to promote unity where, in the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, continuity and change can be ensured. Between 1920 and 1945, the quarter century that preceded the convening of our Constituent Assembly, both in the national movement and even in smaller groups whether of socialists or of people to the right or left or centre—through them the people of this country had articulated the demand for a parliamentary constitutional pattern. The various resolutions that I referred to earlier, were only reflecting this demand of the Indian people. It was a reflection of the liberal democratic temperament of the progressive elite which led the Indian National Congress.

Again, I would say that socialism was very much in the minds of a substantial section of Members who participated in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. Granville Austin remarked that "the Constitution was dedicated to socialism." Now it was not merely an Indian document, that my earlier remarks should not be misunderstood to mean that it was something uniquely an Indian document because we had never experimented with any other form of parliamentary system of Government. And to find historical parallels and situations in the history of preceding centuries while alluding reference to this Sabha or that Sabha, I think it would be doing a great injustice to the great architects of our Constitution. As B. N. Rao remarked: "It would be idle to pretend that the parliamentary system in all its modern details was organised in ancient India. But we may perhaps venture to say that the essential constitution was familiar".

Now, Sir, we have reached a stage when I would contend, it is time for us to have a fresh look, to have a review of the Constitution because 28 years have elapsed since then, and a quarter century in a dynamic situation, and in the international context where the aspirations of the people as they have been given expression to by them through their social struggles, through the working of Indian democracy itself and the revolution of rising expectations with which we are confronted everyday, every year, and which have created a situation compelling us to have a new look at the Constitution.

Again a number of problems have cropped up. These are not problems of a technical or legal nature. While I do not claim to be a constitutional pundit except beyond the fact that I went to a law college—there are very many luminaries here, our Law Minister is here, Mr. Frank Anthony is here and there are many more, and I mean no disrespect to them when I

say that I do not think this is a business which can be left to lawyers alone! It was never the intention as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had remarked in the Constituent Assembly: "Half a dozen lawyers cannot sit together and frame a constitution". The constitution, I repeat, has the sanction of historical forces and social experience. So, it has a much wider scope. While we can have their assistance and their rich experience, the constitution is not a matter to be left to lawyers alone just as the constitution cannot be left to judiciary alone because it primarily concerns the lives and aspirations of the people of this country, the citizens of this great country. The constitution has only recorded what the people of this country have wanted. Right from the Preamble and over the 395 articles and all these amendments, I would say, is a reflection of some kind of interest or other. If that is so, I would say, the Parliament should be concerned in having a discussion in depth and that is why I have moved this resolution. Let us have a look at the unique experience that we have had in regard to the exercise, by the people, of adult franchise. There were many pundits who had questioned this. There were many leaders even within the Indian National Congress at that time—as history has recorded it—who had doubted whether we could go in for this experiment. There were many who had doubted whether adult franchise would succeed in India. But it was again a tribute to the leadership and far-reaching vision of Jawaharlal Nehru who insisted on having adult franchise in this country. Whatever we may say about the malpractices that have crept into the electoral system, this basic fact of adult franchises and the consequences that had followed—whether in the electoral system or in the pattern of representation—must be preserved, so that democracy can be preserved.

While we need not go into the fundamentals of this kind—which have

been debated and settled over a period of time—a number of questions like the Centre-State relationship, the inter-relationship between the Executive, Judiciary and Parliament, the question of Presidential powers, powers of Governors etc. have been thrown up during the last 25 years, apart from other basic questions, to which I shall refer later. I do not want to go into many of these things, because the time at my disposal is limited; I shall try to be as brief as possible.

The basic thing that we have faced, apart from these constitutional problems and hurdles, was the tasks and challenge of social re-construction, or the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. It was very interesting to me, when I read sometime ago a very eminent author and journalist, James Cameron, who said that it was interesting to watch even the so-called right-wingers in India talking in terms of socialism! While many abroad would even abhor the word socialism and would have nothing to do with it, all parties and movements in India—except a small fraction which came up, viz the Swatantra Party, after the 17th Amendment of the Constitution—most of the time all parties swore by socialism. This is the most significant part of the social reality, because the people of this country, whatever some people might say, have accepted not merely a socialistic economic system but, I would contend, the socialist ideology. That is why I had quoted Granville Austin here and had said that even during the debates in the Constituent Assembly 25 years ago, the picture of socialism was very much in the minds of its leaders and Members; and it had cast its shadow or reflection however feeble on the various provisions.

The tasks and challenges of social reconstruction take us to the question of the structure of rights, the structure of Fundamental Rights and,

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan] particularly, to the realm of property rights. As I have explained earlier, while the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy reflect a deep concern, a deep social concern, they had to be given effect to; and muscle had to be put into them. And life had to be given to these declarations of intent contained in the Preamble and the Directive Principles. That is what, I would say, we have attempted to do under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi during the last 25 years, right through the successive Plans and right through the expression of our intent in governmental decisions on various occasions. I had remarked earlier how a section of our judiciary—I do not want to cast any reflection on anyone—had made some pronouncements through certain judgements—and you are aware how this House had to deal with the judicial pronouncements like those in the Golak Nath case. Also, a section of the legal luminaries had taken up the position that the Constitution was something which we could not touch and that the fundamental rights, as they stood in 1950, had to remain even if one century elapses because they are something permanent and something fundamental, according to them! This is what Mr. Palkhiwala, in his book Our Constitution—Defaced and Defiled, says:

"We have failed to preserve the integrity of our Constitution against many hasty, ill-conceived changes, fruits of passion and ignorance. Our basic freedoms have been drastically eroded. Article 31(C) has dealt a nearly fatal blow on liberty and law. Unfortunately, its implications are understood by few, except specialists. Politicians have been able to get away with virtual destruction of our fundamental rights, simply because of the ignorance and apathy of our people."

This is what the great luminary has said!

The House should forgive him for the way he has treated the great people of this country. They are not so ignorant and apathetic that they cannot understand what goes on nor are they ignorant of the processes of change that has taken place. I can say with confidence that the people of this great country can understand the social dynamics of their own struggle. From morning till night, day after day, for 365 days in a year, they understand this much better than Mr. Palkhiwala. Of course, Mr. Palkhiwala is free to have his own views, but it reflects a particular thinking in this country which, unfortunately, should also be traced to the highest court in this country at a particular point of time. That is why Chief Justice Subba Rao said in his judgment in the Golak Nath case, that fundamental rights are "primordial, transcendental and immutable". Both the Golak Nath case and the Bank Nationalisation case tried to unsettle the earlier decisions arrived at by the Supreme Court itself on a number of issues regarding the fundamental rights.

What did Justice Patanjali Shastri say in Shankari Prasad case? In that case he remarked:

"On the other hand, the terms of article 368 are perfectly general and empowers the Parliament to amend the Constitution without any exception whatsoever. Had it been intended to save the fundamental rights from the operation of that provision, it would have been perfectly easy to make that intention clear by adding proviso to that effect."

Again, in Sajjan Singh's case, Justice Gajendragadkar said:

"That is why we think that even on principle it would not be reasonable to proceed on the basis that the fundamental rights enshrined in Part III were intended to be final."

and immutably settled and determined once and for all, and were beyond the reach of any future amendment"

Regarding this particular question, there is a very interesting remark by another Judge Justice P B Mukhi -  
jee of the Calcutta High Court. He said

"After all fundamental rights is a gift of the Constitution. What the Constitution has given, the Constitution can take away no doubt by constitutional means and no doubt by making constitutional provision for the same. This word 'fundamental' *ipso facto* does not mean constitutionally unalterable. A constitution which cannot be constitutionally amended is an invitation to revolution."

Again, I would quote another learned Judge Justice K K Mathew of Supreme Court who said

"Fundamental rights themselves have no fixed content. Most of them are mere empty vessels into which each generation must pour its content in the light of its own experience."

Despite the fact that there were many enlightened Judges who understood the spirit of the Constitution we have had enough experience in a number of cases of the interpretation that has been put on various Acts of the Parliament and the various amendments which we have undertaken to the Constitution. So, now it is time for us to consider whether it can be left to the judiciary to interpret some of these basic questions because it has been very well established that it is very well within the rights of this House to determine this question and no other authority can change it except this House itself

The question also arises how fundamental are some of these fundamental rights. While freedom of expression,

freedom of worship, freedom of religion and so on have certainly and undoubtedly been accepted as standard reference of civilised existence in all States, I cannot say the same thing about the right to property. Justice Hidayatulla himself remarked that he did not understand how the right of property had crept into the chapter on fundamental rights. He said

"It was an error to place the right of property in the list of fundamental rights and of all fundamental rights the right of property is the weakest."

If that is so if an eminent Judge has said so I cannot understand how some people elsewhere can still claim that something terrible will happen in this country if we remove it from the chapter on fundamental rights!

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once remarked that originally property did not belong to any individual. So it can never be claimed that it is a transcendental right. But unfortunately in this country there are many people who claim it to be so. Dr Ambedkar however said

"Each generation is a distinct nation with a right by the will of the majority to bind themselves, but not to bind the succeeding generations."

MR CHAIRMAN My view is in your favour. This is a very important resolution but I think you would also like the maximum number of Members to participate in this discussion

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN When the question of zamindari abolition arose in the Constituent Assembly, Dr Ambedkar remarked

"Such a liberty is the liberty for landlords to increase rents, for capitalists to increase the hours of work and reduce the rates of wages"

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

"In other words, what is called liberty from the control of the State is another name of the dictatorship of the private employer"

[Quoted from the Framing of India's Constitution edited by B Shiva Rao —Vol II, P 114]

Even then, the members of the Constituent Assembly did not want it to be left to the judiciary

16 hrs.

Then, Shri Govind Vallabh Pant, while participating in the proceedings of the Constitution Advisory Committee said

"To allow the court to sit in judgment over the legislature or to control the legislature itself and to say that a law will not be valid unless it is declared so by a single individual sitting in the Supreme Court is extremely risky and I cannot subscribe to that proposition"

It was not a Communist or a Socialist who said this but it was Shri Govind Vallabh Pant

Now, with all the judicial constraints which I explained earlier and conditions and forces which now compel us to ask for a change it is necessary for Parliament to decide that the Constitution shall be given a fresh look and that a review of the Constitution in its various provisions shall be undertaken forthwith so that we can fulfil the pledges of the Constitution makers given in 1950

I would particularly ask the hon Law Minister and the Government to look into articles 32 141 225 and 311. Since you are not permitting me to go into details I do not want to say much on that I briefly refer to that question in passing

In conclusion, I would say that it is not merely a question of ideology. It

is a compelling question. The Planning Commission in one of its reports of the Task Force has said—

"In a society in which the entire weight of civil and criminal laws, judicial pronouncements and precedents, administrative tradition and practice is thrown on the side of the existing social order based on the inviolability of private property, an isolated law aiming at the restructuring of power relations in the rural areas has hardly any chance of success"

All possible avenues of appeal and revision would be exhausted before a single step could be taken to implement it"

It has always been understood throughout the world that it rests on the State to determine the rules of accumulation, disposal and protection of property and India cannot be any exception. If we were not to fulfil our duty and our commitment, we will be failing in our duty to the succeeding generations

Before I conclude I would like to read out a poem which is of some interest in this context. It is by a Harijan poet Lalit Panther poet Pawar of Maharashtra. He writes

These Clenched fist won't  
loosen now

Coming revolution Won't  
wait for you

We have endured enough, no  
more endurance now

The fire pit is ablaze  
it is for tomorrow

Even if you take to your heels  
now"

MR CHAIRMAN Resolution moved

"This House taking into consideration the experience of the working of the Constitution of India during the last twenty-five years and confronted with the tasks and challenges of social reconstruction is of the opinion that significant changes

are called for in the constitutional framework of the country. The House, therefore, urges the Government of India to initiate constitutional amendments particularly in the nature of property rights and to secure meaningful realisation of the principles enshrined in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State Policy of the Constitution keeping intact the Supremacy of Parliament, the federal structure and legitimate rights of the minorities, the Tribals Harijans and other submerged sections of our population."

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) Mr Chairman, Sir, our party, the CPI(M) is in favour of a radical change in the Constitution and I would like to initiate my speech by citing the views of my party on this issue. Our party feel that "the whole present Constitution should be radically altered. That can be done only when a People's Democratic State headed by the working class replaces the present bourgeois—landlord State headed by the big bourgeoisie". If this is done then only a true democracy can be established in the country which can take proper and just care of the toiling masses. The question that confronts us today is what type of changes we would like to introduce in the Constitution in the background of the present prevailing conditions in the country.

Mr Chairman, Sir you are aware of the provisions of the Preamble to the Constitution which says that there shall be justice, liberty and equality and under the Chapter devoted to fundamental rights the Constitution confers on the citizen of India right of peaceful assembly without arms, a right to move freely in the country, a right to settle in any part of the country, a right to speak and express freely and many such rights. The country is passing through double emergency. You are also aware of the fact that all the fundamental

rights stand suspended. Not only this, large number of arrests are being made and the people who are being arrested are not even being told to the high courts by the Government the grounds of their arrests and in this way people are being kept behind the bars and they are been denied justice. In these circumstances the first and foremost thing that we demand is the restoration of all the democratic rights as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution and other Chapters of Fundamental Rights; and unless this is done we do not think that the Constitution can ever work for the benefit of the working class, the peasantry and the toiling masses and in the interest of 60 crores of people of our country. The second point that I would stress upon is about the right of the citizen in regard to property. Right to property has been included under the Chapter of Fundamental Rights. Even though some laws have been passed for land reforms and only very recently the urban land ceiling Act has been passed yet it is known to all of us here that the urban rich are still in possession of vast landed property both in the form of land and buildings by hoodwinking the law. Until and unless this concentration of land in the hands of the rich is broken and unless the land is taken from their hands and distributed to the toiling masses I do not think we would be able to achieve any real progress nor we will be able to give the benefits to the millions of the toiling masses that they deserve. While initiating the resolution Shri Unni Krishnan has already pointed out how there exist at present a relation of antagonism between the executive and the judiciary. He has also explained how the Supreme Court and the High Courts through their rulings are creating unnecessary interference in the implementation of the land reforms legislation all over the country and all such rulings have gone in favour of the landed bourgeoisie. I would like to recall that when the United Front Government was in power in

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

West Bengal, they wanted to enforce the land reforms act and wanted to make the tillers of the soil the masters of the land. Unfortunately the efforts of the Government was frustrated and when the Calcutta High Court issued injunctions in favour of the big zamindars who were holding land beyond the ceiling limits and also those who were in possession of benami land. Pressed in difficult corner, the United Front Government and our party had given a call for peasants agitation and I feel proud to say even though there was court injunction the Government was able, with the cooperation of the people, to get hold of the excess land they were able to distribute no less than 7 lakhs acres to the share croppers, tillers and landless agricultural workers. I distinctly remember, Sir, and may hon. Members will also remember that in this House the ruling party had let loose a campaign of slander against the Government of West Bengal at that time for their pro-labour actions. It was being shouted from the house tops that the U.F. Govt. were not showing adequate respect to judiciary. Today, the whole spectrum has changed. Today we hear the Prime Minister often saying that the Opposition Government of West Bengal under the leadership of our party—the CPI(M) had done nothing to ameliorate the conditions of the poor peasantry. But I am sure that every right thinking person in the country will concede that it was the UF Govt. of West Bengal who was the first pace setter for land reform legislation and its implementation in this State and it was they who had highlighted the fact that but for this essential reform no real progress can be achieved in the country and thereby making the issue a National one. Today the Central Government seems to have woken up to the needs of introducing land reforms and to deal with the problems connected thereto but they feel shy today to acknowledge what was done by the UF Government in West Bengal. Even though they are say-

ing so many things about land reforms our party feel that they are really not interested in these matters and these are being used as slogans to baffle the people at large because unless we go into the roots of the problem we can not solve it and we also feel that right of property cannot be fundamental and as long it is there it will frustrate all efforts to make any headway in making any reforms in tenancy legislation. We also feel that he who owns the plough must be the owner of the land but we have to go a long way to achieve this. It is also our feeling that attaining this laudable objective cannot be possible unless we are able to arouse the people and enthuse the toiling masses, unless there is agitation and unless the prevailing social structure is changed lock stock and barrel. We also feel that to carry out these purposes, Article 19(f) and Article 31(I) should be amended and my party feels that these should be substituted by the following:

"(1) The right of citizens to their land holdings, handicrafts and small-scale industries, house, trade, profession or vocation, implements and other accessories necessary to carry on their trade, profession vocations within the limits prescribed by law, and the right of citizens in their incomes and savings from their work, and the income derived from the above-mentioned properties, articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience as well as the rights of citizens to inherit personal property shall be protected by law."

"(1A) All other property besides that specified in clause (i) of this article may be acquired by authority of law for public purposes or for securing justice, liberty and equality to all citizens, without paying any compensation or paying such amounts as may be fixed by such law or as may be determined according to the principles laid down in such law for pay-

ing such compensation. No such law shall be called in question by any court including the Supreme Court."

These are the changes that we want in the Constitution in the present situation in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to another matter of great importance. You are well aware of the fact and so are the members of this House that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entirely depend on land for their living. These two communities comprise the biggest sector of agricultural labour, sharecropper, and only a small percentage of them possess tiny pieces of land. In many parts of the country such as Bihar, UP, Tamilnadu, M.P. etc, these people are being deprived of the common human rights. They are not being given living wages, they are being evicted from the land and even their cultural rights are not being protected I would therefore strongly urge to uphold the cause of these down trodden people and to ensure to them all the above rights that I have mentioned If the Constitution comes in the way then let us amend the Constitution. We also feel that it should not be sole prerogative of the President to declare emergency where. We also feel that like the Constitution Amendment where a two-third majority is required for passing a Constitution Amendment Bill, declaration of emergency can in a similar way be passed only by Parliament when there arises a situation which affects the internal security of the country and this proposal should be passed by the 2/3 majority of the members as in the case of the Constitution Amendment. We also feel that the Governors should not be appointed and should be elected by the respective State Legislatures and the State Legislatures should have the right to

remove them through a majority vote. We also feel that it should not lie within the powers of President to dismiss a Minister. In fact this power should vest with the Council of Ministers. It is also our feeling Sir, that persons of 18 years of age and above should have a right to vote. There should be a proportional representation. Once again we find that the game of Aya Rams and Gaya Rams have started and to curb this evil tendency of defection there should be a provision to recall in our Constitution. There should be no occasion for the Central Government to dissolve a State Government as long as the party forming the Government enjoys majority in the legislature. We strongly deprecate the Central action of introducing President's Rule in Tamilnadu recently. Merely on the grounds of prevailing corruption or charges of corruption the legally constituted Government cannot be dislodged because such alterations are not uncommon to a Government formed by the Opposition Party but they are prevalent in equal measure in Governments that are formed by the Congress Party and among the Central Ministers We should have one yard stick of measuring corruption in all States and the balance of justice cannot be tilted against an opposition ruled Governments only.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I submit that on an important issue like this you should permit some more time and I am seeking extension On such an important issue a large number of members would like to take part.

MR CHAIRMAN: We will consider

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Every member would like to participate in the discussion. The time should be extended by two hours.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I support it.

SHRI THAKIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): As far as possible, please try to accommodate almost all the members.

सभापति अहोदय अभी मूल से पहले डिटी स्पीकर साहब ने नहीं या कि इसका टाइम बढ़ाने के बारे में जरूर कन्सीडर किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत इनारटेन्ट रेजोल्यूशन है। इस वक्त इसके लिए दो घन्टे एलाट हुए थे, मात्र तीन बजे से इस पर बहस शुरू हुई थी, यानी अभी भी। घन्टा 8 मिनट बाकी है। जब इस का टाइम बढ़ना होने वाला हो, तब इस पर गोर किया जाय। लेकिन एक बात में जरूर वह देना चाहा है—बहुत बड़ी नादाद में सेम्बरान इस बहुत में पार्टिमिपेट करना चाहने हैं, यह एक अच्छी बात है। मैं सेम्बर साहबान से यह दरखास्त करूँगा कि उन प्राइन्ट्स को रिपोर्ट न करे जो पेश किये जा चुके हैं, नये प्राइन्ट्स सामने लायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इसमें पार्टिमिपेट कर सके।

श्री भोगन्न जा (जयनगर) : पार्टीज का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय, ताकि सेम्बर कन्सीडर ओपीनियन रख सके।

सभापति अहोदय : मेरे पास स्पीकर साहब की डायरेक्शन्स हैं, उम्मेसाफ लिखा है कि सूबर को आवा घन्टा और दूसरे स्पीकर को 10 से 15 मिनट दिये जा

सकते हैं। जो पार्टी के रिपोर्टरियम होंगे उन को मैं 15 मिनट दूंगा। हल्दर साहब की 15 मिनट दे रहा हूँ, 13 में मिनट पर मैंने घन्टी बजा दी थी।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): This is a subject in which justice cannot be done within ten minutes. The time each member will get will be dependent upon the time of the debate. If you decide to conclude it to-day, the members will get less time. If it is extended, members will get more time. So, a decision may be taken now so that members may know what time they will be getting.

श्री भोगन्न जा : कांग्रेस के बारे में यह भी स्थान रखना होता कि इसमें दो नाटियां एक साथ आयिन हैं।

श्री मूल अहोदय : कांग्रेस में कोई दो नाटिया नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस एक ही पार्टी है।

MR CHAIRMAN I will see that justice is done to the subject

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER At present we find that all powers are concentrated in the Central Government and this is hampering in a great measure the Centre State relations. We feel that the subjects enumerated in the State List should be the concern of the State Governments and they along should legislate and there should not be any undue interference by the Central Govt in this sphere. If this is done then the States will have some autonomy. This will promote integrity and unity of the nation apart from ensuring a strong Govt. at the Centre. It is very necessary that the Constitution should be amended to make the country powerful and make the

\*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

people happy. It is necessary to amend the Constitution to provide that there should be a right to work for every citizen, that education upto higher secondary standard is made free, that all citizens are given free medical treatment, that the unemployed persons get unemployment allowance, that the old and infirm get suitable pension and that there is proper implementation of the law which provides equal pay for equal work both for men and women.

This we cannot achieve unless we are able to liquidate the vested interests in the country. It is equally essential that all foreign money and the capital invested by the multinationals are nationalised. In a similar manner, monopoly capital should also be nationalised. Land should go to the tillers and all surplus land should be taken over by the Govt without any payment of compensation. These surplus lands should be distributed among the landless, i.e. belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the toiling masses, the landless, the sharecroppers, and unless we are able to make a determined bid to take the country to the above direction, amendments of the Constitution will be of no avail. They will continue to be perfunctory and against the interests of the toiling millions of the country.

#### श्री संयोग अहंकर आणा (बागभूना)

महाराष्ट्र मध्ये इसकी लीगल बहुगम में नहीं पड़ना चाहता क्योंकि वह बेकार है आप लोग जानते हैं। मवाल यह है कि एक आम आदमी जिमकी बदीलत में यहा हूं या जिमकी बदीलत हूं या आजादी हांसिन है, या जिमकी बदीलपूर्व आब आजादी की किंवा भे भाष्म ले रहे हैं, वह क्या कह रहा है। मैं कही कहना चाहता हूं। वह आईन को पढ़ता

वह ददात के कंप्ले को नहीं पढ़ता और न उठ में जाना चाहता है। पांखोवाला की उस बहस को बिल्कुल बेकार ममता है जिस के मुनाबिक रहीबदन की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। मवाल यह है कह यह चाहता है और बहना है कि आप वह काम कीजिये जिससे उसे राहत मिले। वह कहना है कि आप ने कहा था कि हन लोगों के मध्यांत्र जिन्दगी का ऊर्ज उठाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह आम इन्हान आद भी वही का वही है जहा आज से 27 माल पहले था। आप ने कहा था कि बेकार का रोटी मिलेगी। लेकिन आज उस को दो बक्कल भी खाना मुश्किल में नहीं बहता है। वह यह कहना है कि आप कोई बिल बनान है तो अदालत आप का काम राखती है। जब आप बैकों को नेशनलाइज करते हैं तो आप के हाथ राके जाने हैं। और आप का यह कहा जाना है कि जा आईन बना था वह इन्हें बड़े अवनमन्द लागा ने बनाया था इन्हिए उसमें रहीबदन नहीं हा मरती। वह यह कहता है कि जा आईन का बलाम है वह भी बदल दया। 10 रामन्डमेंट्स भी बक्कल को बेकार के मुनाबिक बदल दये न्यू टेस्टमेंट आया, फिर कुरान आया खदान भी अपना फरमान बक्कल की बहरत के मुनाबिक दिया। वे कहते हैं कि आपका आईन क्यों नहीं बदलता है। उसमें क्या बात है और यह क्या बहस है। यह प्रोपर्टी का क्या मवाल है, यह क्या बहस है? मैं एक तीन फीट की लोपडी में रहता

## [क्षी संयद अहमद याणा]

हूं और मेरे पास ही ओबराय का 35 मजिला ओबराय-ओरीटन होटल है। उसका दो मजिला से 35 मजिला कैसे हो गया और मेरे पास जो एक झोपड़ी थी, वह नीचे चली जा रही है और वह ऊपर चला जा रहा है। यह इतना बड़ा फर्क है। आप ने कहा था कि हम फर्क मिटाएंगे और इकलिटी लाएंगे। वह कहता है कि यह फर्क क्यों है और इसको मिटाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। वह कहता है कि मैंने आप को बोट दिया है और आप इस एवान में आए हैं। तो इस एवान में क्या हो रहा है। इसका मुझे जवाब मिलना चाहिए। यह जो बड़ी बड़ी वहमे होती है यह नीगल ल्यूमनरीज की बात है और वह अलग बात है। सदाचाल यह है कि जिस बक्स आप ने आईन बनाया था, उसमें उस समव आप ने यह रखा था कि हम बेहतर समाज बनाएं लेकिन बेहतर समाज बनाने के लिए हम ने कदम उठाए था नहीं उठाए। वह यह जानना चाहता है। वह कहता है कि आप यहाँ कहते हैं कि एकमप्लायटेशन नहीं होगा लेकिन आज भी एकमप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। वह एकमप्लायटेशन क्यों नहीं बन रहा। वह कहता है कि आप ने कहा था कि जो सरकार होगी वह कोशिश करेगी कि बैलेयर स्टेट हो और समाजवाद लाया जाएगा लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ है। जिस बक्स में आईन को देखना हूं और गौर से देखना हूं तो मैं यह पाता हूं कि डाइरेक्टर प्रिसिपिल्स द्वे

यह लिखा है “ई स्टेट लैल स्ट्राइक”। जो करता है वह तथ नहीं है बल्कि यह लिखा है कि कोशिश की जाएगी। वह कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। क्यों नहीं हो रही है? सदाचाल यह है कि एक तरफ तो आप अशालतों को प्रोपर्टी राइट्स को महकूज रखने के लिए बेनहाशा अधिनियार देने हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप डाइरेक्टर प्रिसिपिल्स में यह कहते हैं कि कि “कोशिश करेंगे”。 यह कोशिश का सदाचाल नहीं है। आईन इस लिए बना था कि सब को इकिवालिटी और अवोल्यूटीटी भिले, आईन इसलिए बना था कि हम समाजवाद लाए। सदाचाल यह है कि पाल हीवाना की जो बहस है वह बहम उन लोगों के लिए बेहतर सी है और लोग उसको नहीं सुनता चाहते हैं। उसको अलग रख कर हमें और जीजो को सोचता चाहिए। वह क्या बहम करते हैं वह अलग बात है। वे गर लफज के बेघन्दाज मादन लगाने हैं और उस इन्टर-प्रीटेशन में आगे चढ़ना चाहते हैं जो कोटम में होता है। जो नीगल ल्यूमनरीज हैं, वह जीज का इसी तरह में करना चाहते हैं पालकीवाला ने एक किनार लिखा है। वह आपने भी पढ़ी होगी और मैंने भी पढ़ी है।

*“The State shall direct its policy towards securing adequate means of livelihood”*

यदि फिर बड़ी बात आ जाती है। इस में लिखा है “लैल डाइरेक्टर” सबर इसमें यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है “इड लैल डू”。 प्रोपर्टी को महकूज रखने के लिए यह सब किया गया है क्योंकि उस समव

जो सोच थे, जोकि हमारे बजूँहे थे और जिन के लिए हमारे दिल में बड़ा एहतराम है, उनमें से बहुत से उस क्लास को बिलांग करते थे जो शायद प्रोपर्टी रखे थे और प्रोपर्टी को महफूज रखना चाहते थे। मवाल यह है कि आज वह जमाना नहीं है। आज हम आगे जाना चाहते हैं और गरीबी को दूर करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए हमारी एप्रोब भी प्रमन्त होनी चाहिए और जो एप्रोब डाइरेक्टर प्रिस-पिल्स की है, वैसी एप्रोब नहीं होनी चाहिए सबाल यह है कि हमारा एकोनॉमिक सिस्टम ऐसा होना चाहिए और उसको हमें ऐसा इबोन्व करना चाहिए जिसके तहत हम नावगवारी को दूर करें। अगर वह नहीं करते हैं तो यह जो बहस है, इसमें क्या हो सकता है, यह सब बेकार हो जानी है। हमें मारी एप्रोब बदलनी है और उम एप्रोब को बदलने के लिए हमारी विकिंग फिर बापम जानी चाहिए उम तरफ जब हमने प्राईन बनाया था। जो आदर्श थे उनको हम नहीं ना सके और ऐसी क्या बजह थी जिसमें हम प्राईन को प्रमनी जामा नहीं पढ़ा सके, जैसा हम चाहते थे उम दग में नहीं कर सके, इन सब बानों को हमें देखना चाहिए।

मैं इस करारदाद की जो श्री उनीकृष्णन साहब ने आपके सामने रखी है ताईद करता हूं और समझता हूं कि हमें प्रापर्टी के राइट को जिस को प्रोटेक्शन मिला हुआ है, यह नहीं मिलना चाहिए, बिल्कुल नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह

भी चाहता हूं कि नावराबरी को दूर किया जाए। दोनों बीजें साथ साथ जानी चाहिए। जो बादे हमने किए थे वे पूरे होने चाहिए।

उठो मेरी दुनिया के गरीबों को जगा दो  
काल्पाए उमरा के दरो दीवार हिला दो।

फिर तो जो छोटा मा भकान है अगर वह गिर गया और जो बड़ा भकान है वह और बड़ा हो गया, तो उमको कोई बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। जो आज तक होना आवा है उसका हमें जवाब देना है। गरीब का कहना यह है कि उसकी गरीबी पिछले पच्चीम बर्ष में क्यों दूर नहीं हुई? कौन सी रुकावट थी जो रास्ते में आई? उनको हम को दूर करना चाहिए। गरीब अगर गरीबी दूर करने के लिए कहता है तो यह उमका हक है। उमकी गरीबी को दूर करना हमारा फँस भी है। उमको उमका हक मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए उमने आजादी की जो जंग लड़ी और हम आज यहा विराजमान हैं। इनना ही मुझे अब जंग करना है।

### شروع سید الحصہ اُنہا (بادل، ۱۹۰۷):

مددگار - میں اسکی لمکل بھٹکت میں نہیں ہوتا جاہتنا ہوں کیونکہ وہ بے گاہ ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ ایک قام اُدمیس جس کی بدولت میں بھل ہوں یا جس کی بدولت میں اُذانی حاصل ہے یا جسکی بدولت ہم اُچے اُذانی کی فنا

## [شروع صعود احمد آغا]

میں سالس نے دیے ہوں - وہ  
کہا کہہ رہا ہے - میں وہی کہلا  
چاہتا ہوں - وہ آئین کو نہیں پوچھتا -  
اور نہ اس میں جانا چاہتا ہے وہ  
بالکل والا کی [اُس بحث کو بالکل  
بے کار سمجھتا ہے جسکے مطابق ۵۱ و  
بدل کی کوئی لگچائی نہیں ہے -  
وہ یہ چاہتا ہے اور اکھتا  
ہے کہ اپنے کام کوچھ تجھے جس  
سے اس کو داخت ملے - وہ کہتا ہے کہ  
اپنے نے کہا تھا - کہ ہم لوگوں کے  
میعاد زندگی کو اپیور اپھانا چاہتے  
ہیں - لیکن وہ عام انسان اج بھی  
وہیں کا وہیں ہے جوہل اج سے ۲۷  
سال پہلے رہا - اپنے نے کہا تھا کہ  
یہ کار کو دوستی ملے گی - لیکن اج  
اسکو دو وقت کا کھانا مشکل سے  
نصیب ہوتا ہے - وہ یہ کہتا ہے کہ  
اپ کوئی بل بدلاتے ہیں تو عالم  
ایک کام دو کری ہے - جب آئیں یہیں  
کو نیشکلاؤ کرتے ہیں تو آپکے ہاتھ  
دو کری جاتے ہیں - اور آئیکو یہ کہا جاتا  
ہے کہ جو آئین بدلتا تھا وہ بوسے  
عقلمند لوگوں نے بدلتا تھا لوری لئے  
اس - میں ۵۱ و بدل نہیں ہو سکتا  
وہ یہ کہتا ہے کہ جو اللہ کا کلام ہے  
وہ بھی بدل کرنا دس کمازپلیس  
بھی وقت کی دفاتر کے مطابق بدل لگئے  
ہیں - وہ کہتے ہیں سو تو سوت سوت  
آیا پھر قوان آیا اپنے کا آئیں کھوں، بھیں

بدلتا ہے - اس میں کہا بات ہے - اور یہ  
کہا بحث ہے - یہ پرایوری کا کہا سول  
ہے - یہ کہا بحث ہے - میں ایک  
تین فٹ کی جوونہی میں وہتا  
ہوں - اور مددے پہن ہیں اور ایک کا  
35 ملٹر سویٹن ہوتل ہے -  
اس کا ۵۰ ملٹر ۳۵ ملٹر کوئے ہو  
گھا - اور مددے پاس جو ایک جوونہی  
تھی وہ نوچھے جائی جا وہی ہے - اور  
وہ لوپر جو جا رہا ہے - یہ اتنا بوا  
فرق کھوں ہے - آئیہ کہا تھا کہ ہم فرق  
ستائیں گے - اور ایکویٹر لائیں گے - وہ  
کہتا ہے کہ یہ حق کھوں ہے اور اس  
کو مٹالے کر لئے تب کھا کر دھی ہوں -  
وہ کہتا ہے کہ میر لم ایکو ووٹ دیا  
ہے - اور اپنے اس ایوان میں آئے ہوں -  
تو اس ایوان میں کہا ہو رہا ہے ?  
مددے جواب ملٹا چاہئے - یہ  
جو دویں بتوی بعثتوں ہوتی ہیں وہ  
لوبکل ایک ملٹریز کی بات ہے اور وہ  
الک بات ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ جس  
وقت تم نے آئین بدلایا تھا اس میں  
اس سے اپنے نے دے دیا تھا کہ ہم  
بتوتر سماج بدلاؤ گے - لیکن بتوتر  
سماج بدلانے کے لئے نئے قدم اپنائی  
یا نہیں اپنائی - وہ یہ جاننا چاہئے  
ہوں - وہ کہتا ہے کہ اپنے بھلے کہتے  
ہوں - کہ ایکسپلائیٹریشن نہیں ہوگا -  
لیکن اج ہوں ایکسپلائیٹریشن ہو رہا  
ہے - وہ لیکن بدلائیں گے کھوں نہیں بدل  
ہوں - وہ کہتا ہے کہ اپنے کہا تھا

کہ جو سرکار ہو گئی وہ کو شہر کریمی  
کہ ویلندرستھت ہو اور سماجوارہ قیا  
چائیٹا لیکن اپسہا نہیں ہوا ہے  
جس وقت میں انہوں کو دیکھتا ہوں۔  
اور ٹوڈ سے دیکھتا ہوں تو میں یہ  
پانی ہوں کہ ڈالرکھتو پونسھل میں  
یہ لکھا ہے۔ ڈڈو سڑھت شیل سترالیو  
(strive) جو کارن ہے وہاں میں ہے۔  
بلکہ یہ لکھا ہے کہ کو شہر کی  
چائیٹی۔ وہ کو شہر نہیں ہو دی ہے۔  
کہوں نہیں ہو دی ہے؟ سوال یہ ہے کہ  
ایک طرف تو اپنے عدالتیو کوہرائیوں  
و انسانیس کو محفوظ دکھل کر لئے  
اختیار دیتے ہوں اور دوسری طرف  
اپنے ڈالرکھتو پونسھاڑ میں یہ کہوں  
ہوں کہ کو شہر کریمی یہ کو شہر کا  
سوال نہیں ہے۔ انہوں اس لئے بنا  
تھا کہ ایکپہاٹی اُپ ایورچونیوں میں۔  
انہوں اس لئے بنا تھا کہ ہم سماج و اد  
لائف۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ پالکی  
والا کی جو بحث ہے وہ بحث  
آن لوگوں کے لئے ہے کاوسی ہے  
اور لوگ اسکو نہیں سلنا چاہتے ہوں۔  
اسکو ایک دکھ کر ہمیں اور چھڑوں  
کو چوچنا چاہتے۔ وہ کہا بحث کرتے  
ہوں۔ وہ ایک بات ہے۔ وہ ایک لفڑ  
کے بے انداز ملے لکاتے ہوں۔ اور اس  
انقوریتھوں سے اُنگی بھی چلما چاہتے  
ہوں۔ جو کوئیس میں ہوتا ہے جو  
لیکل لوٹ ملدویز ہوں وہ ہو جو کو  
اسی طرح کرنا چاہتے ہوں۔ لئے کہ

بادے میں ایک آرٹھکل بھی لکھا گیا  
تھا۔ وہ شاید اُب لے پڑھا ہو گا۔ اب  
سوال یہ ہے کہ ہم نے پہلے اس  
آنہن میں یہ لکھا ہے  
“The State shall direct its policy  
towards securing adequate means of  
livelihood.”  
اپ تک پہر وہی بات آ جاتی ہے۔ اس  
میں لکھا ہے ڈھیل ڈائریکٹ ہے مکو  
اسمیں یہ کہوں نہیں لکھا ہے ڈیکٹ شیل  
قد ہے پوایوٹی کو محفوظ دکھل کر لئے  
یہ سب کھا گیا ہے۔ کوونکہ اس میں  
جو لوگ تھے جو کہ ہمارے بڑے  
تھے اور جلکھ لئے ہمارے دل میں  
بڑا احترام ہے ان میں سے بہت سے  
اس کلس کو پانگ کرتے جو شاید  
پوایوٹی دکھتے تھے۔ اور پوایوٹی کو محفوظ  
و کھلنا چاہتے تھے۔ سوال ہے کہ آج وہ  
زمانہ نہیں ہے۔ آج ہم لوگا جاننا  
چاہتے ہوں۔ اور فریہو کو دوڑ کرنا  
چاہتے ہیں۔ اسلئے ہماری اپروج ہوئی  
ھٹا ہوئی چاہتی۔ اور جو اپروج  
ڈالرکھتو پونسھاڑ کا ہے دیسی اپروج  
ہوئی چاہتی۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ  
ہمارا ایکلومک سسٹم ایسا ہوا چاہتے  
اُسکو ہمیں اپولٹو کرنا چاہتے  
جس کے تحت ہم نابراہمی کو دو  
کوہیں۔ اکروڑ نہیں کرتے ہیں تو یہ  
جو بحث ہے اس میں کھا ہو سکتا ہے۔  
یہ سب ہے کاوسی ہو جاتی ہے۔ ہمیں  
سادی اپروج بدلی ہے اور اس اپروج  
کو بدلنے کے لئے ہماری تھلکاگ ہو

[شیعی سعید احمد آنہ]

و اپس آنی چاہئے۔ اس طرف جب  
ہم نے آنہن بدلایا تھا۔ جو آدھیں تھے  
آنکو ہم نہیں گئے اور ایسی کہا وجہ  
تو ہم جس سے ہم آنہن کو ملائی جاتے  
تھے و پہلا سکے۔ جو دسماں ہم چاہتے تھے۔  
اس تھاگ سے نہیں کو گئے۔ لیں  
سب ہاؤں کو ہمہوں دیکھنا چاہئے۔

میں اس قرارداد کی جو شیعی  
اونی کھلکھلن صادر ہے آپکے سامنے  
دکھی ہے ناٹوڈ کرتا ہوں اور سمجھوئے  
وں کہ ہم پر اپنی کے دانہاں کو جس  
کو پرتوں کھن مانو ہوئی ہے یہ نہیں  
ملائی چاہئے۔ بالکل نہیں مانی  
چاہئے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہو در یہ  
ہو کہتا ہوں کہ زایباہوں کو دو کھا  
چائے۔ دونوں چڑیوں ساتھ ساتھ  
چائی چاہئیں۔ جو وہدہ ہم نے کئے  
تھے وہ بودے ہونے چاہئیں۔

آنہوں ہو دنہا کے شریروں کو ٹکڑا دو  
کچ و امرا کے در و دیوار ۱۰ دو۔  
پور تو جو جو دنہا سا مکن لگو وہ  
کر لے اور جو ہوا مکن ہے وہ اور ہوا  
ہو گئے اسکو کوئی ہرداشت نہیں  
کریں۔ جو آج نک ہوتا آیا ہے اسکا  
ہمیں جواب دیتا ہے۔ فریب کا کھلنا  
یہ ہے کہ اسکی فریبی ہجھٹے پھٹھس  
ہرسوں میں کہوں دو نہیں ہونی؟  
کہوں سے دوکاریوں تھوں جو دستے میں  
اکھیں۔ لی کو ہم کو فرور کرنا چاہئے۔

فریب اندر فریب دو گھنے کے لئے کہتا  
ہے تو ہو یہ اس کا حق ہے۔ لیں  
کی فریبی کو دو کرنا ہمارا فرض ہوئی  
ہے۔ اس کا حق ملنا چاہئے۔  
اس لئے اس نے آزادی کو جاگ لئی  
اوزم آج بچل ہوا جانے دیں۔ اتنا  
ہی مدد ہے فرض کرنا ہے۔

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jai-nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy indeed that my hon. friend, Shri Unnikrishnan has moved this Resolution. I am particularly happy because this Resolution has been moved by a Member from the Congress Bench. We would like to state here that if the Congress Party do not support this, no constitutional amendment is possible.

Last Friday, 3 out of 8 speakers who spoke from the Congress Benches totally and fanatically supported the property right as a fundamental right. In that background, I am particularly happy that this Resolution has been moved by a Congress Member. I am not going to blame our Constitution. At the time when the Constitution was framed, the conditions prevailing then were entirely different; the country had been partitioned, millions had been uprooted from their homes and we had attained Independence just then and, therefore, we maintained the basic structure. In that background we gave upto ourselves the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly which had not been elected on the basis of the adult franchise. That was the position at that time.

Now, after the experience that we have gained, we know how our Constitution has been amended so many times; many more amendments are still pending. I think our Constitution has to be given a thorough look

afresh and some basic changes are to be made by Parliament for that purpose. (Interruptions). In that background, I am speaking. There are vested interests; monopoly houses; ex-princes and big landlords whose spokesmen in the judiciary say that our Constitution cannot be amended. Some of my friends who call themselves as leftists also see the point; I am not blaming anyone here. I hope each one of you will support this measure.

In such a situation, I want to remind this House that we should not go by the judgment given in the case of Shri Keshavanand Bharti. In that case, the Supreme Court had given its verdict that the basic structure of our Constitution should not be touched. I want to tell you here that the words 'basic structure' have not yet been defined. I wish to state here that we should uphold the sovereignty of Parliament; the Parliamentary system is the basic structure. We should go to nothing beyond that. Nothing beyond that, that is, the Parliament elected on the basis of adult franchise is sovereign and this is the basic structure of our democratic structure and anything else should be and can be altered or amended by this Parliament. Even the case of Keshavanand Bharti must not be accepted and in regard to Article 368 of the Constitution—if that is to be clarified—that should be clarified although there is no need for it.

The sovereignty of Parliament need to be emphasised and has been emphasised in the Resolution because there is loud talk going on for Presidential form of Government being more suitable to India. We know, Sir, in the case of the biggest presidential form of Government, namely, U.S.A. how the President who was elected by the largest margin of votes had to go. He proved to be one of the most corrupt Presidents and in that very big and powerful

country we have an unelected President at the helm of affairs. Among the capitalist countries and capitalist democracies ours is not the least democratic country but I would say it is the most democratic system. At the moment I am only talking of capitalist democracies vis-avis our democracy.

The sovereignty of Parliament, the federal structure of our country, the autonomy to the States and protection to the minorities—because ours is a multi-lingual and multi-religious country and separate identities and interests have to be safeguarded—these must form the basic structure of our Constitution. But, Sir, attempts are being made to confuse the issue. At the time when the Constitution was framed and since then it has been taught to us in the institutions also that there are three pillars of our democracy—judiciary, executive and legislative.

For several years in the past now our judiciary has come into contact with the people and people feel that judiciary is on the side of wealth and not on the side of people; that the judiciary is siding with the vested interests and, I do not think, we should permit our judiciary to be equated or to be bracketed along with the vested interests of our country. So, in that context some drastic changes have to be made with regard to the composition of the judiciary, its manner and method of functioning also so that its prestige and dignity are maintained in the interest of our democracy itself. In that context I would like to point out that at present the judges are nominated by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister and the State Governors as far as the High Court judges are concerned. I think it is very undemocratic. I suggest that Government should take into consideration whether it would be possible that Parliament prepares

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

a panel of judges and from that panel alone. . .

SHRI M. C DAGA (Pali): Will the Members of Parliament decide the while thing;

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Please do not interrupt. I know you are speaking on behalf of money. Under our Constitution, justice is on sale in the courts. You pay the highest fee and you will get the senior-most barrister. Here you turn white into black. 2 (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Daga your name is here.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Law is on sale, legal talent is on sale. The biggest moneybags can get it. The honest peasant cannot. This is the stark reality, the fatal reality. It must be remedial.

In such a situation, I think respect for the judiciary should be maintained and it shall be enhanced if the Judges are not allowed to interfere into matters of fundamental right to the smugglers, to the blackmarketeers, to the hoarders and to fascists who want to do away with democracy. (Interruptions) In such a situation, I think the Supreme Court Judges' panel should be prepared by Parliament, because after all, we represent the people. If we are bad, the people will throw us out. The Judges' panel should be prepared by Parliament. Similarly, the High Court Judges' panel should be prepared by the State legislatures and only from amongst them they should be nominated. (Interruptions) Members who do not like what I say could either keep mum or keep out. If they have to ask me anything, they can but if they are turning it into a market, it should not be allowed.

In such a situation, I think the composition of the judiciary will be

changed, because of the democratic urges of the people. There is no dearth of eminent lawyers in the country who can sacrifice for the cause of democracy, who can sacrifice for the cause of the people. It has been our tradition from Gandhiji, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru. Many in the profession have sacrificed for that. In that situation, it will be for the democratic organs, the sovereign Parliament and State legislatures, to prepare the panels from which they should be nominated. For that articles 124 and 217 should be amended.

Then the question arises: who should test the constitutional validity of any law enacted by Parliament? I do seriously propose that Judges should not be allowed to do that. (Interruptions) Please hear me. We are discussing it. I speak out, I will also hear you. Take it seriously. Because we are serious; we do not want a violent overthrow, either fascist or any other; we want our democratic structure to give solutions to our problems in a peaceful manner. That is why I am seriously proposing things which will allow our democracy to function and advance in consonance with our needs and requirements not only of today, but of tomorrow and the day after too.

In such a situation, because the legislatures are there to interpret the law the judiciary should be there to see that the laws are enforced and not violated by the executive, not that Parliament should not enact law. For testing the validity of laws, there should be a Constitution Committee elected by Parliament. (Laughter) Nominated members may laugh at it, but people who are elected, do seriously demand it. There should be a Constitution Committee elected by Parliament in which non-MPs may also be members. It should a statutory Committee. (Interruptions) Many people who have said it long ago, have gone and in their place you have come. I say it today.

tomorrow someone else will come. But history will march on. India will march on and democracy will proceed.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Is it the idea of the hon. Member to abolish the judiciary altogether ?

SHRI Bhogendra Jha : No. I want to give it dignity and prestige.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: To Daga ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: To the judiciary. That is beyond me, to give prestige to him. I am talking of the judiciary. There should be a statutory Constitution Committee, for which there should be provision in the Constitution, which can decide on the constitutional validity of any law enacted by Parliament.

One more thing Justice should be made cheaper, because today you have fabulous fees over which there is no control, no limitation, in our country. It may be hundreds or thousands or hundreds of thousands. This is sale of justice, this is sale of legal talent which is insulting to the legal profession itself. It is high time we put a limit on it, a bar on its excess. Under capitalism, we cannot totally abolish it. But we must limit it. That is my submission. We have respected the judiciary when they said that the privy purses must be maintained and Parliament had no right to alter it, again when they said that the bank owners must keep the money of the depositors, of millions of people. Then Parliament was dissolved and we went to the people. You can imagine the situation. Suppose there is an attack on our country and the Army marches and someone goes under article 31(C) to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gives a stay order that the Army will not march pending the final disposal of the case. Any thing can be taken there.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: If the Army marches, can a stay order be issued? (Interruptions). We want to understand, the hon. Member is giving very noble ideas.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Seiampore): It shows that there is no dearth of lunatics in the country.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: For two years in Punjab and Haryana, the High Courts stayed the operation of land ceiling laws which gave opportunity to millions of people. Smugglers wanted their fundamental rights from the Supreme Court and they were released. There is a country called India and there are 600 million people and they have also to get their fundamental rights. We can impeach the President, the impeachment of judges also should be provided for in our Constitution.

SHR JAGANNATHA RAO (Chatrapur): It is there.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It should be specified to certain cases.

With regard to the other services, legislative and executive, I want to say this. Our bureaucracy, executive, needs to be democratised. The democratically elected representatives are in need of being made more accountable to the people and to the tasks that they are performing, that they are supposed to perform. Now when they go to the people they say: I have asked questions in parliament, I have spoken in Parliament but I cannot implement the scheme. When people go to the bureaucrats, officers they say: what can we do, whatever we are asked to implement, we are implementing. People run hither and thither. They do not know who is accountable for this under our democratic system. You can abuse the Minister or the Prime Minister individually. The elected representatives should be made more accountable and more responsible with

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

regard to performance, with regard to implementation of the schemes and enactments. For the purpose of execution of schemes the constituencies of the Lok Sabha and the legislative assemblies should be turned into administrative units. There is no reason to maintain the sub divisions and taluks as in the British days. There will be people's committees in each administrative unit over which the elected MP will preside, the panchayat heads, members of legislative assemblies etc will be there. The development officer will be the secretary of that committee. That committee should be responsible for the execution of schemes and that should be provided for in the constitution. There should be a standing committee for each ministry consisting of members of parliament and that should see through the implementation of the schemes and policies enunciated at the ministerial level. That way our democracy would be more meaningful in the present context of things. Every production unit—factory or mine—should have committees to ensure its proper functioning so that those who produce can feel elated that they are producing things in their factory or production unit.

We have violated the solemn principles contained in the directive principles and the whole country's march has been stopped. These directive principles are fundamental in the governance of the country but has any government—Central or State—taken note of it? It says

The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing—

"that the citizens men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood"

Have we been able to guarantee even the minimum means of livelihood? Have we not violated this? Then it says

"that the operation of the economic system does not result in con-

centration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment"

But here monopolies have arisen. There is concentration of wealth on the one side and poverty on the other. Then it says

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work to education",

This also has been violated. About education it says,

The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years'

We have totally violated all these provisions up till now. We should feel ashamed if anyone were to say that the Constitution should not be amended to make these directive principles enforceable. These can be enforced but for that economic chapter and other chapters of the Constitution will have to be changed, the directive principles should not be allowed to remain a scrap of paper but should be enforced. The Constitution should also provide for annual review by Parliament and the State Legislatures of the implementation of the various provisions of the directive principles. There should be a mandatory provision for this

Articles 31C 32 and 226 should be suitably amended so that the vested interests are not in a position to misuse these provisions against the democratic urges of the people. In article 311(2)(c) it is stated:

"in the interest of the security of the State" The words "in the interest of eradication of corruption and prevention of economic offences should also be added and they should not be allowed to go to the

judiciary. The judiciary should not be allowed to interfere in these cases. For that there should be a committee to review these things. There may be an ex-Judge in that Committee who can review whether any injustice has been done. An employee representative should also be there. And they should not be allowed to go to the courts.

The time has come to make the elections cheaper. Why cannot it be mandatory that no candidate in a Lok Sabha election be allowed to have more than two jeeps? And that jeep can be provided by the State. (Interruptions) Otherwise you will have to go for black-money. This is a shame on our democracy, shame on our electoral system. Why cannot we provide that the State will provide jeeps? None will be loser. (Interruptions) In the situation the elections should be made cheaper.

The anti-defection Bill is pending in the Committee for many years. The ruling party is not clearing this Bill because of its own benefit. I hope the new Chairman will pay much more attention and will bring that Bill before the Parliament.

17 hrs

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Sir, sometimes, I have a feeling that we are taking in the air. After the 25th amendment for which at this moment we must remember late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam I feel virtually the property right is only a paper tiger in our Constitution and it has no teeth. (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Bhattacharyya, why are you interrupting every speaker?

SHRI B V NAIK De jure we have the property rights. De facto none at all, as mentioned rightly by Mr Frank Anthony. I think this is an exercise in futility, trying to flog

a dead horse. The right to property, in fact, does not exist in our Constitution. I have answered Mr Bhogendra Jha. He must have participated in the discussion on the amendment, and unless he was suffering from some acute form of amnesia he would have remembered what exactly he had said then. (Interruptions) If you could kindly bear with me there is no definition clause in our Constitution. I cannot talk like a great architect, Mr Unnikrishnan had talked of the whole social structure, of the political history of this country, and about the foundation of our Constitution. I cannot talk like that. I may be able to talk, not like an architect, not even like an engineer but I may be able to talk like a mechanic. I have been an ex-bureaucrat. I have not been an agitator all my life and I am proud of it. I have been a civil servant and I have been a disciplined man not an agitator. I have been very disciplined for 20 years. I have become an agitator after coming here. So after all property can be defined in clear cut precise, economic terms. Property can exist in the form of land and capital. After all, capital is the tool of production. You may call capital as money. Property can also exist in the form of labour when it is taken as a commodity. Under the system of bonded labour in this country, labour was treated as the property which belonged to the master or the slave-driver. It was a property at that time. There can be a passive property and an active property or an aggressive property i.e., something which is exploitative. Our friends who are money lenders like a Multani seth would make an amount of say Rs 100 into Rs 200 within two months. That is a property which is aggressive. If I have Rs 100 and if I deposit it in the bank for constructive purposes it is a passive property. It is not an exploitative property, so we are against that particular brand of property, the unorganized and exploitative one. And in this context, to go wholesale, hammer

[Shri B V Naik]

and tongs against all the property in this country would be an exercise—it is futility, of course—would not be a wise step. Our dear friend Mr Unnikrishnan—he has drafted the entire Resolution with a considerable amount of care and caution—comes very near to the point of amendment of the property rights. He says

The House therefore urges the Government of India to initiate constitutional amendments particularly in the nature of property rights."

Why is he beating about the bush? Why does he not if he believes in it, say clearly that he wants the abolition of property rights (*Interruptions*) and its removal off the chapter on Fundamental Rights? He does not say so, because he does not believe in it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN The hon Member had not listened to me

SHRI B V NAIK I had listened to every word of his. I can reproduce his speech to him, outside in the Lobby. The question today is not property *per se* but it is a question of property—property for what? The mere size of the property makes it sometimes attain a position of dominance and exploitation. I think that the abolition of property as a whole would be an extremely unwise step in a society like ours (*Interruption*). The elite of Kerala comes here and gives us a lecture on property. Who has drafted this Constitution? Who could have drafted it much better than a person who belonged to one of the most depressed classes in this country namely Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar? Did he not have compassion for the poor people? He enshrined it in the Constitution. Was he out of his mind at the time when he drafted the Constitution from A to Z? So I do not think there can be greater people in this country with a greater amount of compensation for the poor and the

down trodden, the depressed and the backward, than Mr B R Ambedkar.

So, what we want is a non-acquisitive society, not an acquisitive society. Now we are encroaching on the time of the resolution of our revered elderly member, Shri H N Mukherjee. So, we should be brief. Under these circumstances, I would go, as far as saying that we should have a limitation on property. Let it be in consonance with our present policy. Let not a few people have more and more, and continue to have more and more, and more and more people continue to have less and less. We want a socialist order and a non-acquisitive society.

Now I come to the other operative part. I will say a word and conclude. We could go on but then there is the question of other speakers. Ours is a federal structure. My hon friend seems to have completely forgotten it. As I told yesterday, a federal structure is most important for administering a welfare state especially, a future socialist state. But our federal Constitution as it is suffers from certain handicaps. It suffers from the handicap of having to stand on the crutches of linguistic States. I think this handicap has got to be removed. The polio patient has to be made strong and his legs have got to be made firm. In this direction we need a strong Central leadership, a symbolic leadership, a strong Centre vis-a-vis the States.

Subject to the condition that the hon Mover of the Resolution not withdraws his resolution but *suo motu* is able to suggest certain amendments in regard to property rights, we can agree to this because the rest of the things are excellent. Any way, it is a very good intellectual exercise and an effort on the part of the mover.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Mr Chairman, Sir, as the Mover of the Resolution

has been pleased to point out, this is a very important Resolution, and it is a little unfortunate that more members of the House are not here to listen to our speeches, however much they may lack in depth, because in ten or fifteen minutes we cannot import any depth to a speech. I notice that the press is even less interested in this subject, than the members of the House.

So far as the Resolution is concerned, it is well drafted. But it is so compendious that it can be all things to all people, people of all parties, people of all political complexions. For instance, I would certainly go along with this Resolution if it postulates significant and necessary changes. But it is so sweeping that it can include changes which will distort the whole basic character of our Constitution and undo it and even efface the rule of law.

Even when my friend, Shri Nath Pai, was here I was always among those who supported the concept that Parliament in its constituent capacity has certainly the right to amend the Constitution. I have always felt that an immutable Constitution carries with it the germs of its own destruction.

So far as property rights are concerned. I have never had any qualms about it. As my friend has pointed out, it is like flogging a dead horse, because, now that compensation is not justiciable, I do not know what property rights exist in substance. I think the Mover pointed out that Chief Justice Hidayatulla, as he then was, said that it seemed to be an anomaly that property should have been included in fundamental rights. Speaking for myself, I think we can take it out because it gives a handle to people to attack all and sundry. I would not be sorry if property rights were to be limited.

In the short time at my disposal, I want to underline certain basic features of the Constitution. It is impor-

tant, and I wish more Members were here, to remember what kind of a democracy we have. It is not an alleged socialist democracy, it is not a communist democracy which is a contradiction in terms, it is not a capitalist democracy, it is a constitutional democracy. Do not let us forget that. And because it is a constitutional democracy, advisedly that the galaxy of Constitution founders—I had the privilege of being among them—provided that the Constitution will be the final touch-stone of the validity of legislative and executive action.

What is the fundamental feature of our constitutional democracy? It is the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers. Let us remember that, I do not want to offend anybody, but it has become a populist slogan that we must entrench or underline the supremacy or sovereignty of Parliament. The supremacy or sovereignty of Parliament, however, finds no place in our constitutional democracy. The legislature, the executive and the judiciary are all creatures of our Constitution, let us realise that

Justice V. S. Deshpande, one of the Judges of the Delhi High Court, has written a very instructive book, "Judicial Review of Legislation" which I would recommend to my friends to read. He has put it very correctly. He says these are the three organs, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary; they are co-ordinate organs of State, and they are all bound by the Constitution. That is the constitutional democracy that we have given ourselves. There is no use invoking the position in Britain because they have no written constitution.

Ministers like my friend there representing the executive, you and I representing the legislature, and the judges—why are we all required to

[Shri Frank Anthony]

take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution? It is in clear acknowledgement of the supremacy of the Constitution, the fact that ours is a constitutional democracy. You can efface the Constitution, but we cannot talk in terms of retaining a constitutional democracy and at the same time talk of effacing the basic features of the Constitution. Deliberately the framers of the Constitution carved out a chapter on fundamental rights. As the name itself implies, they were intended to be fundamental.

Now my friends are suggesting, and it has become a sort of populist slogan, that some kind of a committee be appointed by Parliament, and that committee will determine the vires of legislation. This is an extraordinary proposition. Why did the framers of the Constitution evolve checks and balances? One of the reasons is that we have an ultra pluralistic society, we have a mosaic of linguistic, religious and other minorities. I will come to that in a minute. And that is why deliberately they have remitted to the judiciary its own carefully assigned functions.

I would like to deal primarily with the fundamental rights of minorities *vis-a-vis* judicial review. My friends are saying let there be no judicial review. That means that all the fundamental rights of the minorities in this country, their educational, religious, cultural rights will be placed at the mercy of a permanent majority in the legislature.

I am going to tell this to my friends here. I have got a little more practical experience of what has happened and what is likely to happen. In a legislature, the ruling party passes a resolution; it will appoint a committee and that committee is expected to say that the legislation passed by the ruling party is bad. It is a proposition which has only to be

stated to be repelled. Mr. Gokhale has said—I do not know whether he has changed his view; he has written a very eloquent preface to the Constitution of ours—that the Constitution has served us very well. And it has. It needs necessary amendments. I have no objection to that. But it has projected this basic feature of checks and balances.

Let me say this without any qualification and, I hope, every member of the minorities will agree with me, that the greatest check and balance *vis-a-vis* a minority and its fundamental right is in the nature of judicial review. That is why the framers of the Constitution have put it in the Constitution. I pleaded for the rights of minorities with a certain amount of passion because I knew what would happen. I do not know whether we will produce those people, that kind of a galaxy of giants, in future. They realised that unless the minorities in this country were protected by having their fundamental rights subject to judicial review, the minorities would be remitted to permanent—I underline the word "permanent"—helotry—political, economic, religious and cultural. That is why this is the greatest check and balance for the minorities so far as judicial review is concerned.

I give you a certain examples of cases. My friend, Asok Sen, is there. We argued the Kerala Christian College case. He was very busy. He left it to me to argue the case. That was one of the cases. I have been for over 30 years closely associated with education and it is a passion of mine. Probably, I have a certain sort of a distorted view of this matter. For over 30 years I have been closely associated with education, with Anglo-Indian and Christian schools. Since 1954, I have appeared in the Supreme Court in every case, practically dealing with article 30. Article 30 postulates the right of a minority based on language or religion to establish an

educational institution of its choice. There was that first case, the Bombay Education Society case in 1954, the Anglo-Indian schools case. I do not want to say anything that might hurt anyone. But Mr. Morarji Desai was then the Chief Minister—he may not have intended it—but the diktat went out that only Anglo-Indians whose mother tongue admittedly was English may be taught in the medium of English. If the legislature had the right to test the *vires*, obviously, they would have ratified that. What would have been the result? Not only the Anglo-Indian but also English-medium schools and colleges would have faced extinction. Would that have helped the country?

You may not agree with me publicly but privately you will agree with me that these institutions are among the few real national educational institutions because they transcend the barriers of region, language and not least regional chauvinism. But if it was left to the Bombay Legislature, they would have affirmed the death sentence on all English-medium schools and colleges.

Again, in 1958, I argued for the Anglo-Indian schools in Kerala. There was a Government with a particular ideology there. I think it is still a dominant ideology. They sought to strangle the Anglo-Indian and Christian schools. Once again, we had to get it struck down through the Supreme Court, not through the legislature. That would not have been possible. It is a contradiction in terms to say, if the legislature has passed a legislation, it will say that that legislation is bad.

In 1970—this is a case I was referring to—My hon. friend, Mr. Asok Sen was there with me and, once again the same Government, the Kerala Government, sought to garrote the Christian colleges. Once again, the Supreme Court interpreting article 30 came to the rescue....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to simply say, please do not equate trading in education with the right of Christian community for whom I have got great respect.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: This is not only limited to the conventional minority. I am not pleading for Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and other minorities. It affects everybody. I was one of the Counsel and Mr. Asok Sen was also there for the D.A.V. Arya Samaj colleges. We argued and argued successfully because the test of minority is *vis-a-vis* their position in the State. So, the Supreme Court said, 'yes, *vis-a-vis* the Sikhs the Hindus are a minority and, therefore, the Arya Samaj accepting that they are part of the Hindus, are also a minority entitled to the protection of Art. 30' and therefore, the attempt of the Guru Nanak University authorities to interfere with the Arya Samaj colleges was struck down.

Very recently, we had the Gujarat University case and I appeared for one of the St. Xavier colleges. Now, what would have happened? Let me give an example of what would have happened in the Delhi School Education Act. This Parliament passed the Delhi School Education Act; let me give you the inside story—and Prof. Nurul Hasan and Shri H. K. L. Bhagat will bear out what I am going to say. I fought in the Select Committee alone. I was completely isolated; not a single member of any minority was prepared to support me. I don't know what was the reason—perhaps because he was a member of the ruling party. I took out the law and explained to them; it was clear as daylight. But I was isolated and my pleas were unanimously and summarily rejected. I went home and they thought I had walked out. Prof. Nurul Hasan had asked me to Dinner. I never walk out; I don't do what some people do; I stay in and fight. The reason why I went then was that with my Dinner I have a

[Shri Frank Anthony]

couple of chota whiskies and Prof. Hasan was not giving us any chota whisky! When I came back I found they had reversed their decision and said 'we will accept Mr. Anthony's plea'. I was amazed. Then, when I was taking Mr. Bhagat home, he told me what had happened. He said 'I am a lawyer and I told them that we can easily over-rule Mr. Anthony and we can pass this in the House, but he is a lawyer and he knows something about the minority rights; he will go to the Court and the whole measure will be struck down'. It was my right to go to the Court for judicial review of the Fundamental Rights and that persuaded all those members to put in a separate chapter for minority rights.

Now, I am coming to one of my last points. I don't understand. I hope my friend the Law Minister, will not abjure, with all his professional training and experience and the eloquent preface he has written to the Constitution, that judicial review is not only the paramount function but it is the paramount duty of the Judiciary. That is the paramount duty of the Judiciary except that what has Patanjali Shastri, the then Chief Justice of India, said in the B. G. Rao case? I will read it because it summarises what a great Chief Justice felt in the matter. This is p. 199, para 13—1952 S.C.

"Before proceeding to consider this question, we think it right to point out, what is sometimes overlooked, that our Constitution contains express provision for judicial review of legislation as to its conformity with the Constitution, unlike in American where the Supreme Court has assumed extensive powers of reviewing legislative acts under cover of the widely interpreted "due process" clause in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. If, then, the Courts in this country face up

to such important and none-too easy task, it is not out of any desire to tilt at legislative authority in a crusader's spirit, but in discharge of a duty plainly laid upon them by the Constitution. This is especially true as regards the "fundamental rights", as to which this Court has been assigned the role of a sentinel on the "qui vive". While the Court naturally attaches great weight to the legislative judgment, it cannot desert its own duty to determine finally the constitutionality of an impugned statute. We have ventured on these obvious remarks because it appears to have been suggested in some quarters that the Courts in the new set up are out to seek clashes with the legislatures in the country."

That sets it out. The judges are only discharging a duty placed on them and they have taken an oath to discharge that duty—unless, as I said, we are prepared to distort or to destroy our Constitution. And remember this—what was one of the most obvious reasons why the Courts have been assigned this duty of judicial review. Both the Supreme Court and High Court Judges are persons of professional training, experience and knowledge

The interpretation of the Constitution, it is their job. Are our politicians going to interpret the Constitution? When Mr. Sen and I appear to argue they would not even know what we are talking about. Remember this. The judges interpret the Constitution, not according to any political predilections but according to their oath; they look at the plain meaning and they say that it is this. That is their duty. Let me say this also. One of the most important reasons why they have been assigned this duty is because by training and experience, they are objective and evenhanded; they are not influenced by considerations—I am saying this generally about our judges, whether they are Hindus or Muslims or anybody else—of religion, community

and caste. But the politicians are the anti-thesis of this. I say it again without qualification. An average politician is a creature, in this country, of political, religious, caste and communal considerations....

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** No. It is not correct. (Interruptions)

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** He says 'no'. I know a little more than what my friend does. I do not have to shout to underline what I know. Ask my friend to analyse the figures and in his quieter moments, he will, privately admit it. Everywhere, in every Party—not in the urban seats—people are selected because of their community and, worse, because of their sub-caste label...

**SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur):** It is altogether wrong.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** Let us be honest. They all compete putting people who are likely to get the vote of the dominant caste or sub-caste. Let us be honest in this matter. People, in this country, are returned to Legislatures because they are creatures of this particular aspect of our political life. To ask Members of Parliament to arrogate to themselves judicial functions would mean immediately to spell out death not only for the minorities but to spell out death for the citizens. I remember, when Dr. Dhillon was in the Chair, I raised this question....

**श्री विभूति लिख (मोतीहारी) :**  
 यह जो आप कहते हैं, इसमें माइनरिटी का सवाल कहां आता है? मवाल तो यह है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन को आज जैसी हालत देश की है उसको देखते हुए तरभीम किया जाए। यह जो कहते हैं, इन्हीं के जैसे आदमी थे जो 1947 में 15 अगस्त की 12 बजे रात तक विभास नहीं करते थे कि हिन्दूस्तान में अंदेज जले जाएंगे। देखिए बात यह है कि जोकी रही आवना जैसी, प्रभु भूरत देखे तिन तीसी। चूंकि

इनके दिमाग की बनावट कम्यूनल है इसलिए सभी को यह कम्यूनल समझते हैं। हम लोगों ने फीडम के लिए काइट किया तो कोई कम्यूनल बात के लिए नहीं किया।

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** I will accept my friend's assertions at their face value. Whether I believe them or not is a different matter.

**श्री विभूति लिख :** आप यह जो कहते हैं कि काम्यूनल फ्रेम में सब आते हैं तो चूंकि आप हिन्दूस्तान की आजादी की नड़ाई में आग नहीं लिए थे, आप को पता नहीं अंदेजों की वजह से देश का पार्टीशन हुआ। उस समय जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अंसेम्बली बनाई गई, उम बक्स जैसे हालात थे उनको देखते हुए उम कांस्टीट्यूशन अंसेम्बली में इस तरह का कांस्टीट्यूशन बना। आप बकील हैं उमकी बुनियाद पर जिन्दा रहता चाहते हैं।

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY:** Mere assertions of secularism would not convince me. Probably I am a greater secularist than my friend could ever attempt to be, because, I am a member of minority, a minority cannot afford to be communal, he gets nothing if he lives in a pocket, by living in a small pocket, he gets nothing; but the majority member, by parading his majority, communalism and masquerading as nationalism can always be in a position of permanent authority.

**श्री विभूति लिख :** मेरे यहां थोड़े से किसचयन है, एक हजार दो हजार होवें आप चल कर पूछिए उन किसचयन्म से कि उनके ऊपर हम लोगों की तरफ से कोई ज्यादती हुई? यह बल्कि बात कहते हैं। हमारे यहा बैतिया में और

## [बी विधुति मिश्न]

दूसरी अगहो मे जो किशन्चयस हैं हम सब लोग उन के साथ भाई-भाई की तरह रहते हैं।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY I am sorry I am not able to make myself understood to my friend

I was saying that the Delhi Education Act was going, deliberately, to be passed in the teeth of all Supreme Court's decisions and but for my friend Mr H K L Bhagat saying that it would be struck down, it would have been passed. Was it not an expression of the fact that you were prepared to overrun minority rights in the face of the most explicit Supreme Court's decisions?

And if the Supreme Court is not there to stand between the minorities and death, who will do that? My friend does not know, what I am talking about

The question of judicial review is very crucial apart from the minority rights. It is a question of life and death for us. Take for example the question of executive action. Judicial review is a crucial psychological factor. We have got this pluralistic society of ours. If the executive action was not to be subjected to judicial review, what would happen? What is the good of this cliche mongering and this self-adulation and hypocrisy? Don't I know? I do not want to say anything that will hurt any political party, but don't I know, what happens? I did a lot of constitutional cases, when one political party, not the present one, was running the Corporation. It was a cesspool of corruption. People were promoted only because a political party was putting them up. I went to the court and got that struck down over and over again, but the same political party was practising nepotism. People were demoted mala fide and people were promoted because of political favouritism. And they, the Political Parties, are going to decide the validity of Chairman's act

As I said, judges at least are conditioned in a different atmosphere.

I say this without qualification that there can be no constitutional democracy without judicial review. This is a basic concept. There is no constitution left without judicial review. I say this not for the minorities, without judicial review in the matter of fundamental rights, it will be a question of not life but death. Without judicial review, it would be just death.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not proposing to speak on this Resolution. I have to introduce the next Resolution. I feel the House perhaps has given an extension of time to this Resolution. Therefore, as it is, under Rule 9A of the Directions by Speaker, my Resolution ought to be protected. Rule 9A takes care of this but I want to be doubly sure that my Resolution will continue to be there.

समाजति व्याप्रे प्रो. माहब,  
प्रापका व्यापल विन्कुल सही है। प्रापका  
यह रजान्यूशन अगर प्राज नहीं भी आता है  
तो यह आईदा डेट पर इसकस होगा,  
नैप्य नहीं होगा।

SHRI H N MUKERJEE Under Rule 9A of the Directions by Speaker, my Resolution will continue to have its priority in the next Resolution Day

MR CHAIRMAN Yes

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I beg to move

"That this House do extend the time allotted to the Resolution moved by me regarding Changes in Constitution by two hours".

MR CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That this House do extend the time allotted to the Resolution moved by Shri K P Unnikrishnan regarding Changes in Constitution by two hours".

The motion was adopted.

सत्त्वावस्ति व्याप्तिः : इस समय जो भेरे सामने लिस्ट है उसमें हमारे द्वन्द्वों प्रो० सूर्य नारायण का नम्बर है लेकिन अशोक सेन साहब की चिट्ठी भाई है कि वे आज ही बोलना चाहते हैं। अगर आप परमिट करें तो मैं अशोक सेन साहब के लिए कहूँ।

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta—North-West): I am very much obliged for the indulgence extended to me by allowing me to speak on this Resolution. It is very apposite, it is very topical and I think it focusses a very vital problem facing us to-day.

It is true that the Constitution has served us well. It is also equally true that there have been many facets which have been exposed and which need treatment for the purpose of facilitating the progress of our country the achieving of the Directive Principles which the Constitution had set for itself in Part IV of the Constitution as also for realising the paramount objective of giving a full life, a purposeful life to every citizen. It is certainly a truism to repeat once more that every citizen cannot declare that he has achieved that share of the new national wealth which was his due that he has achieved that purposeful life which certainly he was entitled to under the Constitution. It is certainly equally true that he cannot say that he has reached that stage of existence which has rid him of poverty for all times to come. So many things are yet to happen, so many steps are yet to be taken and so much is yet to be achieved that it is not really a heresy to say that we should have a fresh look at the workings of our Constitution.

I am deeply wedded to our Constitution. I am very proud of it. At the same time, I cannot be oblivious of the fact that it cannot be called a perfect instrument. No instrument of human making can be a perfect instrument. Nor can an instrument serve people for whom it is designed for all times to come with equal efficacy. Further

all life which goes on from decade to decade, from age to age brings in its wake so many problems to the forefront, so many complications of life and our national existence are thrown up everyday and it is only a very bold person who can claim that an instrument made to-day would last for ever. Even the laws of the Medes and Persians had to change. It is said that they never change, but they did change. So, if the laws of the Medes and Persians did change, our Constitution changes, would not be a very shameful thing. But the question is to think very carefully, to design and desire very carefully, and with all the prudence that we possess, those changes which we think should be necessary to serve our national life and to achieve better and quicker the objectives which we have accepted for ourselves. It is not possible to have an *ad hoc* solutions and the Prime Minister rightly has stressed this fact repeatedly that it needs study and discussion, a study at all levels and particularly by experts.

I am not one who thinks that every ill from which our nation suffers to-day is to be traced to our Constitution. It is a very facile way, to blame someone or some organisation or some organ of the government for all the ills that visit us from time to time. I think for all the ills everybody is equally responsible and to say that somebody or as some people sought to put it that the Judges are responsible or that the Members of Parliament are responsible or the governmental machinery is responsible is again a very facile way of answering a question.

When all the organs work together and certain deficiencies come to light, it will be very difficult to say that only one organ is responsible. But, to the credit of our Judiciary, it must be said that by and large, they have served us well. Outside the country they have achieved a reputation, but like all organs of government, there have been deficiencies. There are good judges, bad judges and there are ordinary judges and brilliant judges. As I said,

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the same thing can be said of our administrators. Same thing can be said of our Members of Parliament and also Members of legislatures. One thing should not be forgotten and that is inherent in every written Constitution, that there must be some organ to interpret the Constitution, to interpret our law. Take a very simple case. My learned friend, Mr. Frank Anthony has spoken of minorities. He feels very strongly about it. But even if everybody does not feel in such a fashion about the minority rights, yet, it is such a glorious chapter of our Constitution. It underlined, as one great Chief Justice had said deciding on the Kerala Education Bill which the Government of that day led by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent to the Supreme Court for its opinion, that our Constitution glorifies that national objective of ours which regards our civilization as a composite product of all these streams that have come into this country and the translation of our national anthem was put in for the purpose of underlining this fact that our nation is not the product of one or two or three groups or categories of civilizations, but it is a composite amalgam of all the streams which have flown into this country through all the ages and which have enriched together, what we call the Indian civilization. It is, therefore, to protect that composite amalgam that minority rights had been given such a great importance in our Constitution. The Kerala Government of that day was the United C.P.I. Government. I think one of our present judges of the Supreme Court was then the Law Minister of Kerala—Mr. Krishna Iyer. I was then the Law Minister myself in the Central Government. I had to deal with the vires of the Act—Kerala Education Act—which according to the minorities was designed entirely to crush the Catholic Institutions so that they would be denied the contributions and donations which alone could sustain educational institutions. In a great judgement which will remain a *magna carta* for all minority rights of

our country, the Supreme Court had said that the Government of Kerala could not appropriate to themselves the right to dictate minority institutions or to run their education; to say that either you take my money or you do not, but if you take my money, you must run it according to my dictates would be really striking at the very roots of the Constitution and the guarantee of the minority rights. Who would have decided that? As I said, it is inherent. In any written Constitution, the dictates of the Constitution have to be obeyed by the legislatures, by the judiciary and by the other organs of Government. If they do not, who is to decide the contravention? If you do not have the judges, you must have someone else equally respectable and equally capable of commanding the confidence of the people. For instance, by convention in England the highest judiciary is the House of Lords. The First Committee of the House of Lords decides everything. It is a part of the legislature, like a Committee of our House and yet nobody ever had thought that that First Committee of the House of Lords decides in any way different from the highest judicial traditions. It never decides in favour of the Government of the day. It always decides impartially and upholding the highest traditions of all judicial organs. If we can set up such an organ, we can certainly do it, there is no harm. But it is inherent in a written Constitution that there must be somebody to decide whether the State Legislatures have conformed to the Constitution, whether other organs of the Government have conformed to the Constitution or whether the Parliament itself has contravened the Constitution.

Take a very simple case. Supposing the Parliament to-morrow tries to levy Sales Tax for the State and it is challenged. Who is to decide? Sales Tax authority is exclusively assigned to the States. Suppose, to-morrow, Parliament passes a law imposing barrier in trade between States or taxing differently different products as it enters

different areas contravening the prescriptions of Part XII of the Constitution which guarantees Freedom of Trade all over the country, which prohibits discriminatory taxes being levied by different States against products coming from other States. For instance, suppose to-morrow, Punjab levies discriminatory taxes against products coming from U.P. or vice versa.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** From one State to any other State. . .

**SHRI A. K. SEN:** But supposing such a law is passed by the U.P. legislature or the Punjab legislature, who will decide the validity of such a law?

It is not a question of doing away with judicial review but to put judicial review in the proper context and define the scope of judicial review. For instance, I personally believe myself that civil servants get much better justice in France than in England with their administrative tribunals. In England by the writs they can hardly give justice. They can only confine the Governments to the so-called limits of jurisdiction. It is the same in our country, but if we had administrative tribunals dealing with the problems of the civil servants it would have done away with lot of inconvenience caused due to constant judicial interference in matters where they cannot give justice and yet they can cause lot of friction and lot of inconvenience for the government. These are the areas which have to be explored for the purpose of finding out what should be the limit of judicial review. If judicial review in its widest sense has done any inconvenience or has put any restrictions in the way of our progress it has to be found where it has done so, and then curbed. Therefore, the extreme proposition which is sometimes canvassed very forcefully that there should never be any curb on judicial review would be a fallacious thing. The curbs must be there. If it is found that judicial review untrammelled is going to cause obstruction to the way of our progress, to say, do away with

judicial review altogether, would be equally fallacious and it would be destructive of our very federal structure. Who will decide the disputes between the States and the Centre. We had so many disputes when different Governments were set up in the various States. I gave the example that if the Kerala Education Act was sent to a committee of this House to decide whether it was correct or not, and if the House decides as the Supreme Court did, that that Act was bad, many of the provisions contravene the various Articles of Part III of our Constitution, that decision of our House would not have been accepted by....

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** It was the Leader of the House, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the political leadership of the country, that sent that Act to the Supreme Court.

**SHRI A. K. SEN:** If he did, he was a great leader respected universally in our country and whether it is he who decided it or Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, who is one of the greatest parliamentarians that we have known in this House, who was the Home Minister then, all the same, the Kerala Government led by Mr. Namboodripad would not have accepted it and it is quite clear. But once the Supreme decided that many of those provisions contravene Article 30 of the Constitution, it had to be accepted. Now, this is the reason why we have the system of judicial review in a federal structure where the organs of the government are defined and their jurisdiction and fields are well-demarcated or transcended. Who is to see that they are set right?

Therefore, my submission is this, I feel and this is possibly shared by Basu, that whereas the Constitution does require fresh look, exploration about those areas where it has shown faulty working, exploration of the area of judicial review for the purpose of defining the proper limits of judicial review and at the same time ensuring that,

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the work of different organs of the Government and the different constituent units and the different States work within their limits, and none collides with the others, at the same time, there is to be a proper, smooth and harmonious functioning of the different elements in the Government and there should be no conflict between the judges and our Parliamentary or Executive authority.

The expression of Paramountcy of Parliament has to be understood in the proper context. Again, wherever we have written Constitution, Parliament is never paramount in the sense that British Parliament is. When we say that we shall pass a Money Bill, then we must follow the provisions of how to pass a Money Bill; we cannot contravene the provisions of the Constitution itself on how a Money Bill is to be introduced. But, the British Parliament could—they could pass a resolution saying that this is how we shall pass the Money Bill.

This is why in a written Constitution, the expression parliamentary supremacy has to be understood in a proper context. It must mean that Parliament and the different State Legislatures must be armed with all the powers for the purpose of achieving what Part IV of the Constitution has set for them.

That is the decisive step. But, at the same time, to see that within the framework of the Constitution there must be somebody to watch and to ensure that none transcends the limits. That is the problem. I think this will be studied properly and Shri Unnikrishnan deserves all the congratulations for bringing in this Resolution so

that this Parliament—for the first time, we have been debating this here and even outside Parliament—has a chance of expressing itself and a proper discussion and a proper exploration follows for the purpose of enabling us to take proper decisions in relation to the future set up and framework of our Constitution. Mr. Gokhale is here and I again appeal to him that this must be done dispassionately, objectively and without passion and without any predilections. We have only this desire to see that this Constitution becomes a live frame for achieving the great objective which our Constitution has set to us.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing the eminent lawyers and young people like Shri Unnikrishnan and a person like Sardar Darbara Singh at this late hour, it seems that we are all in favour of a change in our Constitution for the sake of the people—not for the sake of any individual or minority community—and for the development of this country and to safeguard the interests of the minority community. This Resolution speaks about the need for amendments to the Constitution. In the very first sentence it says that there is no objection to this and the entire country also needs that after 20 or 25 years of Independence on the basis of the experience that we have had in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next day. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on the 22nd March, 1976.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 22, 1976 (Chaitra 2, 1898 (Saka).